THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 106

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

NDLMB Weighs 2 Cases; Peru Seizes Nazi Hangar; Office Wage Law Begins

The World's Day—April 1, 1941

Strikes: Harvester, Condenser Disputes Studied

Washington—The Defense Labor Mediation Board studied two of the strikes referred to it by the Labor Department: the International Harvester dispute, where work has resumed, and the strike at the Cornell-Dubilier (Condenser Corporation) plant at Plainfield, N. J., believed settled March 29, but which broke out anew today. [Page 6.]

Milwaukee, Wis.—As the back-to-work movement continued here at the Allis-Chalmers plant, disorders broke out on the strikers' picket lines, and the police stepped in to preserve order. [Page 6.]

New York—Soft coal union-operator negotiators redoubled efforts to prevent a general stoppage in the industry under the urgent plea by President Roosevelt for "uninterrupted operation" of the mines. Today being a miners' holiday, the conferees had until midnight to effect a new pact. [Page 6.]

Americas: Peru Seizes Lufthansa Hangar

Lima, Peru (AP)—Peruvian troops have occupied the workshop and hangar of Lufthansa (German airline) at Limatambo airport. There are two Junkers airliners at the hangar.

New England: Women Get Wage Minimum

Minimum wages for 150,000 women office workers in the Bay State went into effect today. [Page 11.]

All 28 cadets graduated today by the Massachusetts Nautical School were assured of positions. [Page 11.]

The Mayor and Boston Finance Commission began a drive to reduce the annual Boston Elevated charges. [Details: Page 11.]

Repairs to the seized German tanker Pauline Friederich in Boston harbor would require eight months. [Details and pictures: Page 12.]

The Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the conviction of John Patrick Connolly, former Civil Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, on charges of bribery. [Page 1.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts challenged safety experts to defend American manpower against accidents on highways and in the factories. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Washington: U. S., Mexico Sign Airfield Pact

The United States and Mexico signed a convention for reciprocal air base rights, permitting United States military planes to fly across Mexico to Panama. [Page 3.]

Following up its seizure of 69 Axis and Danish ships, the United States issued formal warrants accusing the crews of the German and Italian vessels of violating the immigration laws and put Federal agents to work investigating the sabotage found on many of the vessels. [Page 1.]

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard indicated that shipments of food to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act may total $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 within the next 15 months. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt, back from a fishing cruise in the South, conferred immediately with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on the Yugoslavian situation and indicated he would give immediate attention to the pressing issues of strikes, greater aid to Britain, food for Europe. [Page 1.]

The Senate Agriculture Committee has unanimously approved a bill to freeze stocks of cotton on which Government loans have been made, according to Chairman Smith (D) of South Carolina.

The Senate adopted, 34-29, an amendment to the $4,389,000 supplemental defense bill, prohibiting Army and Navy purchases of Argentine canned beef and other foreign products. [Page 2.]

The House completed Congressional action on a bill designed to protect Federal Reserve and insured banks from future law suits in connection with the payment of funds of foreign governments released by the State and Treasury Departments.

Air and Sea: New Bombs Used on Germans

British bombers, using what was described as a new type of high explosive bomb, attacked five German cities during the night and bombed and machine-gunned German troops on the Nazi-occupied continent. [Page 6.]

London escaped Nazi night raids, but a northeast town was reported to have suffered some damage and casualties. [Page 6.]

Casualties at Glasgow caused by Nazi raids on the nights of March 13 and 14—originally listed officially at 500 fatalities and 800 seriously injured—were relisted at 1,100 fatalities and 1,000 others seriously injured.

German officers, petty officers, and seamen-gunners were reported in Britain to have been among those picked up from Italian warships which were sunk by the British in the Battle of the Ionian Sea. [Page 5.]

Merchant shipping losses tabulated by the British Ministry for the week ending March 23 were 17 vessels totaling 59,141 tons—the lowest figure in three weeks.

Far East: Chiang Says Military Crisis Has Passed

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the plenary session of China's ruling Kuomintang Party that the "military crisis" in China is past, and that the Nation now concentrates on economic warfare.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka continued his round of official visits in Rome. [Page 4.]

Soviet-Japanese friction over fishing rights renewed with reports that Russian fishermen had excessively outbid the Japanese in an auction at Vladivostok for five northern sites.

In Africa: British Engage 'Enemy' in Libya

Fighting in Libya between advanced elements of the British Imperial forces and the "enemy"—presumably Italian and German—was reported from Cairo.

British forces pushing on toward Asmara, Capital of Eritrea, were said to have captured a brigade commander and 800 prisoners.

Forces in Ethiopia were stated by the British to be rapidly nearing Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Capital.

In France: Independence Promised to Syria

Independence for Syria at a later date was promised by France to end unrest over autonomy demands and food shortages. [Page 5.]

The French Navy again became an issue as British believed the present food disagreement between Vichy and Britain was an effort to force the French and British navies into combat. [Page 4.]

In the Balkans: Belgrade Offer Sent to Croats

Belgrade's offer to the Croats designed to cement Serb and Croat unity in face of German aggression was sent to Zagreb, the Croat Capital, today. Terms of the offer were not disclosed. [Page 1.]

Neutrality declaration jointly by Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Soviet Russia was stated in official Belgrade quarters to be under consideration by the Government.

Evacuation of Yugoslavia by most of the German and Italian residents, including Minister von Heeren of Germany, has been practically completed.

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Connolly Jury Verdict Upheld By High Court

State's supreme bench decision means former clerk must serve term imposed in lower court.

A Superior Court verdict of guilty on charges of bribery against John Patrick Connolly, former clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, was upheld today by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The decision of the high court, which is final, follows the refusal of the Boston Municipal Court last month to grant a request by Connolly for complaints against 11 of his former employees on similar charges.

By the Supreme Court verdict Connolly remains sentenced to from three to four years in State prison for soliciting and accepting bribes. He has been free on bail, pending the decision finally handed down this afternoon.

Judge Henry T. Lummus, who wrote the opinion for the full bench, overruled the defendant's exception to the argument of Assistant District Attorney Edward Sullivan that Connolly was a "king" and "Caesar" among the employees in the clerk's office, whom Mr. Sullivan also termed "economic slaves."

"The comparison with Caesar was not wholly inept," Judge Lummus said. "We think the defendant was not wronged. We must not be understood, however, as approving the application of insulting names to parties or witnesses in argument."

The full bench overruled in all 466 exceptions taken by the defendant to rulings by the Superior Court Judge. Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, was expected to move quickly for immediate execution of sentence against Connolly.

The former clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court was found guilty by a jury March 19, 1940, on 12 counts of requesting and accepting bribes from employees in his office.

Connolly was sentenced April 8, 1940, to serve from three to four years in State's Prison by Judge George F. Leary. He was held in Charles Street Jail for nearly a month, pending the raising of bail of $10,000 on April 10. Since that time he has not been confined. The case was appealed while Connolly, at the same time, sought court permission to charge his former employees with the same offense.

The denial of this request in February and today's final decison by the Supreme Court leaves no further legal steps for Connolly. He must now serve out his sentence.

Fascism Defeated on Home Front; Army Bogged in Albania; Asmara Falls

Passive resistance of the Italian people to pro-Nazi militarism of Mussolini and their refusal to be regimented for sake of Fascist victory overcomes all weapons employed by the dictators.

Inaction against Greeks hints abandonment of Italian hopes of gain on Albanian front.

'Inside the War'
Twenty-fifth of a Series

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

It was on the home front that Fascism really lost the war.

It was there that the bulk of the Italian people came to grips with Benito Mussolini's pro-German militarism and drained it hollow. The people refused to be genuinely militarized for the sake of the Fascist Party's gamble on quick German victory. They refused to be converted into friends of German National Socialism.

It was the people, then, who won the initial propaganda battle over these basic issues of the war. Their passive resistance overcame all the weapons of dictatorship. Thereafter, what happened at the front lines was inevitable. The army turned out to be only the shell of an army—indeed, an army largely composed of conscientious objectors.

Fascism, in a word, failed to meet its greatest test. For 18 years it had been building civilian armies, indoctrinating a whole people with Signor Mussolini's slogan: "Believe, obey, fight." When the trial came, belief was flagging, obedience was dazed and mechanical, and under these circumstances men do not genuinely fight.

Throughout the war, Italian generals tried to keep the foreign press from any direct contact with their heart-sick, incredibly unwarlike Army. With a minor exception, none of us went to the front. While our colleagues from Berlin were rolling into Belgium and France just behind the guns of the German Army, we in Rome followed the day-to-day fortunes of the Mediterranean fronts via the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Witnesses of Collapse

It is thanks to the generals, therefore, that we were eyewitnesses of the really decisive collapse of Italy. My notes are crowded with small, disjointed jottings which really tell the "inside story" on the home front.

There was the comment of the apartment house porter after the British naval raid on Genoa. "Poor English," he said, "they can't help it. We and the Germans attacked their cities first. The real thing that's to blame is the war itself."

A worker sadly held up a copy of the Messagiero at Rome with a headline denouncing the dastardly British for bombing Naples, which everyone knows is a naval base and a military objective.

"Look," he said. Next to the headline was a photograph of the "glorious bombing of Coventry" showing the ruins. "Stupid, bungling propagandists," he said. "And they expect us to believe their lies."

A group of Sicilians in a cafe were discussing the sentence of a local character on their island to 30 years' imprisonment.

"I'd rather," said one, "be executed than spend 30 years in prison." "Not at all," answered another. "He's infinitely better off with the prison term. The British will soon let him out."

The member of the group who later recounted the story said that this last comment met with the approval of everyone present. In fact, he said, most of the islanders are living in hope of that day.

Or there was an Italian diplomat on home leave. "I think," he confessed to a friend rather shyly, but showing that he felt deeply on the subject, "that these defeats (in Albania and Libya) were given to us by some providence to save us from the Germans. Had we won, we might have become intoxicated and become genuinely Germanized. Since we have lost, we may be occupied by a stronger Germany; but we know in our hearts now that we never were meant for Germanization and this kind of war."

Hope for British Victory

One day a group of us were discussing the war with a member of an important Government ministry. "The only thing which can save us from Germany," he said, "is a British victory."

Someone chided him humorously for voicing such a heresy when working in one of the ministries. He replied, quite seriously: "I should say that half of those working with me are of the same opinion."

It would be easy to multiply typical incidents of this sort. But looking back on my memory of the Italian people, I recognize that these do not tell the story. It was the far less dramatic everyday conversation with store clerks, farmers, chambermaids, day laborers, which showed us the heart, or rather the broken heart of Italy.

It was not that these humbler people were all actively pro-British. Nor were they by any means wholeheartedly anti-Fascist, though they did blame Signor Mussolini and his pro-German advisers for the war. They were numb and miserable after so many wars and privations. Their spontaneous gaiety which fills so much of their lives with sun-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

CAIRO, April 1 (AP) — Asmara, Capital of Eritrea, capitulated to the British today, it was announced officially tonight.

British forces were said to have captured a brigade commander among 800 prisoners taken in the past 48 hours.

The Ethiopian campaign was said to be rapidly nearing Addis Ababa, Capital of that part of Italian East Africa, with British forces astride both the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway and a highway.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 1—Evidence from the Albanian front appears to confirm the report that the Italians are now resigned to the hopelessness of their situation. Instead of continuing their preparations for further offensives on the Albanian front, they are concentrating on fortifying the positions they already hold, at the same time withdrawing their advanced posts under constant pressure from the Greeks.

Around the Yugoslav frontier, in particular, this demoralization is said to be noticeable. Here the conduct of the Italians has obviously changed since the Yugoslav coup. Prisoners with self-inflicted wounds are becoming more numerous. Night raids, to which the Italians had hitherto been partial, have ceased and only on a few heights does artillery bombardment still continue.

Italian prisoners had told the Greeks that the Italian General Staff has been backed into a complete cul de sac with regard to any operations in the future.

Meanwhile, despite the vigilance of the Gestapo, news of the crushing Axis naval defeat in the Mediterranean over the week end has been percolating through into Bulgaria, Rumania and other German-dominated countries—news which, coming on top of Yugoslavia's sudden resistance to the Axis, is causing the Germans considerable trouble in their conquered territories.

Fresh light is gradually being thrown upon the course of events leading to the Yugoslav revolution. It appears that Gen. Milan Neditch, one of Yugoslavia's finest soldiers, was replaced three months ago, when he mobilized a Third Army Corps, allegedly for the deliberate purpose of attacking the Italians in Albania in reprisal for the Italian air raids on the Yugoslav border town of Monastir, or Bitolj.

Travelers arriving from Yugoslavia state that the Yugoslav Army coup was planned to take place while Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch was in Vienna.

Apparently, however, astute foreign diplomatic advice to Belgrade suggested that the psychological effect on world opinion of carrying out the coup at a later moment would be more effective.

Judging by the embarrassment caused by the felicitations of Japan and Rome to Berlin, this theory seems well-founded.

President Weighs Total Emergency; Protest Ignored

Axis complaints over ship seizures being brushed aside by high U. S. officials.

Roosevelt seeks power to level all barriers being set to hinder aid to Britain.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The United States was preparing today to brush aside Axis demands for the release of Axis ships and their crews taken into protective custody over the week end as a nation-wide chorus of approval strengthened a demand that the ships immediately be placed in operation on British and American trade routes.

At the same time, the Treasury Department announced that 19 French ships, including the huge 83,423-ton liner Normandie, have been placed "under surveillance" by the United States Coast Guard.

Although the Treasury declared that no seizure of the French ships was contemplated at this time, it pointed out that there was no guaranteeing how long the purely "surveillance" situation would last.

'Understanding?'

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, told newspaper men after a visit to the State Department it was his "understanding" the United States would take no action against French merchant vessels tied up in American ports. He said that while the United States might carry out a surveillance of all foreign ships in American ports it was his understanding that French vessels would not be taken over.

American replies to the German and Italian protests were being viewed here as diplomatic niceties which could not conceal the fact that the seizure was one more definite step in America's increasingly open participation in the struggle against totalitarianism, despite official charges that Italy precipitated the action by ordering its 28 of the 30 ships sabotaged.

Negotiations With Danes

Repairs to the damaged ships and a decision on whether to make them available to the British directly or to use them on American trade routes, thereby releasing a like amount of tonnage to Britain, are expected shortly.

The 35 Danish freighters seized over the week end and the four seized March 31 in the Philippine Islands are believed ready for quick utilization as a result of previous negotiations between their owners and the United States Maritime Commission.

That the United States has little concern over how Italy and Germany take the seizure is seen in reported preparations to prosecute some of the Italian crew members on charges of sabotage, a two-year prison term and fines up to $10,000 being possible for the offense. Moreover, immigration authorities

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By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The most momentous decisions which the United States has yet taken with respect to the war confronted President Roosevelt upon his return to the White House today following a 10-day cruise off Florida.

Steps which are under consideration involve America's potential entry into the conflict and it is evident to every Washington observer that the decisions bearing upon these steps are imminent. Embracing the Nation's whole relationship to the war, they include:

1. A prospective declaration of "total emergency" in order to step up the whole tempo of production and aid to Britain, to give the Government the power and the flexibility of legal action to cope with any contingency the war may present.

The seizure of Axis ships is seen as more of a potent than an incidental act. It is looked upon as one preface to "total emergency," which is tantamount to recognizing a state of war between the United States and the totalitarian powers.

Use of Warships

2. Decisive action to keep open the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. This contemplates the use of American naval vessels to help convoy vital defense equipment to the British Isles either through transfer of more warships to Britain or by their direct use either part way or all the way across the Atlantic. By one means or another, President Roosevelt is determined that America's aid to Britain will not be aid short of getting it there.

One of the Administration's leading foreign policy advocates in Congress, Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, brought the issue of convoys before the Senate when he urged that the United States establish an Atlantic Ocean "safety zone"—possibly extending to the limit of the Western Hemisphere, which is two thirds across the ocean—within which it would seek to protect British supply ships. This proposal was attacked immediately by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana.

3. Direct and determined intervention in major unresolved defense strikes. Encouraged by the favorable action which followed his personal appeal to the Soft Coal Conference in New York, Mr. Roosevelt is expected shortly to put full White House influence behind a quick, if enforced, end to the stoppage of production at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, Wis.

Shift of Burden

4. A substantial if not a formal reorganization of the defense setup which will have sufficient centralized authority to take some of the burden from the shoulders of the President. The Office of Production Management would remain undisturbed. A co-ordinating and planning group would top the present defense agencies and the President would work largely through Harry L. Hopkins. It still seems evident, however, that Mr. Roosevelt is drawing his main counsel from his most trusted military and naval advisers and not from the so-called New Deal "Brain Trust."

5. Further extension of aid to the defending democracies under the Lend-Lease Act. Disclosure of further shipments soon will be forthcoming. While at Fort Bragg, N. C., the President revealed that a group of reconditioned field guns would be shipped to Greece, that this was only a part of the materials which would soon be going to Britain's ally. Aid to Yugoslavia was the subject of one of the President's first morning conferences.

From early Monday evening and through this morning Mr. Roosevelt was on the telephone talking with his key military and diplomatic aides. He conferred at length with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on the Balkan position and on the developing situation affecting American-German relations growing out of the seizure of the Axis ships.

Note-Writing Stage

The basic fact is that America's relations with Germany has now reached the protest-and-note-writing stage, although this time it is Germany and not the United States which is making the protests.

Although the parallel may or may not hold, it is pertinent to recall that after the United States took possession of German vessels in 1917, it was only two months later that the two countries were at war.

Before he went to his executive offices, Mr. Roosevelt met with congressional leaders and discussed the defense-labor situation and the rising sentiment in Congress for

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

TNEC Report Is Awe-Inspiring to Reporter Who Must Boil It Down but Concentration of Wealth Is Unmistakably Central Theme

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The first emotion of anyone becoming conscious of the mass of material dredged up by the Temporary National Economic Committee, which handed in its final report yesterday, is one of simple awe. There has never been anything like it before. Thirty-odd enormous, green-covered volumes of direct testimony, 43 brick-colored volumes of supplementary monographs, charts, tables, explanatory statements galore let alone all the public hearings! The sheer size of it is overpowering. Let the reporter, no matter how ambitious, try to cover this assignment! And these volumes have been dropping on our desk, one, two or three at a time, since before Christmas.

Yes, even as we return from lunch to pick up the thread of this intimate message, we find a new one left on our desk, and are greeted by the raucous laughter of the rest of this unfeeling bureau. This latest sample is a hefty chunk of 1,392 pages, as heavy and impassive as a brick and about twice as wide and four times as unyielding. Little gifts like that have been arriving at our desk for a long time.

Testimony Definitive on Chief Point

We have in fact followed the TNEC hearings for almost three years now. As we look back over it all the thing that sticks out in our thought is the final, irrefutable evidence of the extraordinary concentration of power and wealth in the United States. We feel that on this point, at any rate, the TNEC testimony is definitive. The 12-man TNEC membership runs from the conservative "right" of Republican Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who argued the other day that strikers interfering with the defense progress may have to be sent to the "electric chair," to the liberal "left" of humane Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. But "right" and "left" are forgotten in one general conclusion pronounced unanimously yesterday with whole shelffulls of statistics to back it up:

> "We know that most of the wealth and income of the country is owned by a few large corporations, that these corporations are owned in turn by an infinitesimally small number of people and that the profits from the operation of these corporations go to a very small group with the result that the opportunities for new enterprise, whether corporate or individual, are constantly being restricted."

We are the peculiar kind of individual who finds these TNEC monographs fascinating reading. Even the big tomes which we can't understand have an irresistible attraction. As to certain of the others they have already become best sellers from the Superintendent of Documents, where they are available to anyone at cost, in paper covers at ridiculously low prices, postage free anywhere in the United States. A knowledge of these studies, we imagine, will be required of any future serious writer in this field. Let us cite a few:

"Taxation, Recovery & Defense" by Dewey Anderson, 374 pages, 35 cents; "Competition & Monopoly in American Industry," Clair Wilcox, 344 pp., 40 cents; "Technology in Our Economy," TNEC staff economists, 313 pp., 35 cents; "Economic Power & Political Pressures" Blaisdell & Greverus, 222 pp., 25 cents; "Study of Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies," Gerhard A. Gesell, 466 pp., 50 cents; and "Distribution of Ownership in the 200 Largest Non-Financial Corporations," TNEC staff, 1,541 pp., to sell for about $2.00 when it is officially available. Merely as door-stops or paper weights these pamphlets are worth the cost and if one happens to be also interested in the words with which many of the pages are covered, there is that additional value into the bargain.

Studies May Be Strong Point

This mountain of TNEC facts will be tunnelled by thesis-writing Ph. D. moles for years to come. Already whole courses at colleges are being built around them. In a month a 16-chapter summary of the whole thing will be completed by the TNEC secretary, to be sold at cost, which will try to get the material into manageable proportions. It should be one of the most interesting and extraordinary books ever printed by the Government, a sort of WPA travel guide to America's land of economics. As a supplementary title we suggest that it be labeled, "Final Report of The TNEC Secretary, or, What Makes The Clock Tick."

The strong point of the TNEC may prove to be its factual studies rather than its specific recommendations. Many of the latter are not original and some of them were proposed as long as three years ago in the President's message of April 29, 1938. TNEC members were too near to their own material to realize just what it meant. This is slow-acting stuff; it may take a generation to feel its full consequences. In the meantime, the effect is cumulative. Industry after industry is analyzed, and volume after volume tells much the same story. In deliberate, comprehensive detailed studies they point to the concentration of economic power in America.

At one place the TNEC report summarizes 20,000 pages in 9 words:

"Political freedom cannot survive if economic freedom is lost."

Richard L. Strout

Joint Stand on Neutrality Considered by Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, April 1 (AP)—Government circles said today that Yugoslavia's new Government was seriously considering joining Soviet Russia and Turkey in a neutrality declaration, as Belgrade delivered its offer to the Croatian minority as the price of full Croatian support of young King Peter's new regime. The nature of the offer was not specified.

An envoy designated by Vice-Premier Vlatko Matchek, Croatian Peasant Party leader, arrived at Zagreb, the Croat capital, with a full report and immediately went into conference with officials of the Croatian Government, Dr. Matchek presiding.

Meanwhile, five German divisions were reported concentrated on the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier early today soon after German Minister Viktor von Heeren led the last of German nationals out of this country on a special train departing eight minutes before the midnight deadline he had set for the exodus

Herr von Heeren and more than 1,000 Germans left on the special train—which was an hour late because of the procession of trains which steamed out of the station bearing men, women and children of various nationalities—loudspeakers were announcing Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch's proclamation that Yugoslavia's armed forces "are ready to do their duty." The proclamation came after Nazi quarters had declared that German-Yugoslav relations were "desperate and practically hopeless."

He ordered that departures from Belgrade be permitted only upon special written permission, and police with carbines surrounded the capital's railway stations to enforce his command.

It was estimated that 3,000 Italians and Germans alone left in loaded trains for Germany, while other nationalities fled into Turkey, Greece, and other Balkan neighbors of this kingdom.

Thousands of peasants, violating the Premier's proclamation banning all but official evacuations, jammed trains for the provinces.

The Swedish, Hungarian, and Italian Ministers bade goodbye to their families, and the American Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane saw his diplomatic friends off.

Many Britons were gathered about the compartment occupied by one of their couriers in Herr von Heeren's car. Three American couriers also left on the same train.

Early today, thousands of persons still stood massed in the train sheds patiently waiting any kind of transport out of the capital.

Turkey to call up new classes: Page 20.

Action

By Thomas E. Dewey
District Attorney, New York County, in Reader's Digest, February 1941

Action to strengthen the quality of our government need never wait until we achieve the perfect method.

"America: Slave or Free?" Twenty-fifth article: Page 3

Bund's Anti-Jew Fight in U. S. Bared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Led by the German-American Bund, 121 separate organizations are engaged in a Nation-wide campaign to foment anti-Semitism throughout the United States, it is disclosed in a comprehensive survey made public today by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Presenting its study as an "educational safeguard against Fascism" and as one means of insuring that the "Hitler method of scapegoat propaganda" will not happen here, the Council submits these observations from all the evidence it has gathered:

That about a dozen new anti-Semitic organizations have been formed each year since 1933.

That this steady growth suggests that anti-Semitism has taken root in the United States and will, even under the most unfavorable conditions, remain as a minor ideology for some time.

That the anti-Semitic movement in the United States can no longer be treated as if it were a transient phenomenon.

Causes of Growth

That the 121 anti-Semitic organizations that have appeared in the United States in recent years are products of the depression, the repercussion of Chancellor Hitler's rise to power, the slight growth of revolutionary sentiment and the belief that the New Deal is "Communistic."

That these organizations are less formidable than they seem to be because "many of them consist merely of a fanatic and a letterhead."

That the American anti-Semitic movement is largely drawn from urban, middle-class groups and that up until 1938, when the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and his followers joined the ranks, was "unquestionably Protestant."

That although all regions of the United States contain anti-Semitic groups two have the greatest concentration—the Pacific Coast and Metropolitan New York.

The survey from which the foregoing information is drawn was undertaken in behalf of the American Council on Public Affairs by Dr. Donald S. Strong, a professor of political science at the University of Texas, and is released with an introduction by Dr. Clyde R. Miller of Columbia University, one of the founders of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis.

The Eleven Leaders

Dr. Strong names 11 organizations as the most active and important forces in the anti-Semitic movement as follows: the German-American Bund; Silver Shirts; National Union for Social Justice; Defenders of the Christian Faith; Edmondson Economic Service; American Vigilant Intelligence Federation; Industrial Defense Association; James True Associates; American Christian Defenders; Order of '76; Paul Reveres.

The report concludes that the German-American Bund, with its policies principally directed from Berlin but its funds principally raised in the United States, is much weaker, numerically than is usually supposed. Many newspaper and magazine articles have placed its membership at 100,000 to 125,000 while, according to Dr. Strong's findings, a generous estimate would put its peak membership at 25,000.

The chief immediate danger, the report suggests, is a possible united front of the Hitler-inspired, anti-Semitic organizations but both Dr. Strong and Professor Miller doubt whether effective co-operation of these groups and leaders will be brought about.

Make a Living Out of It

"This front seems unlikely immediately," says Professor Miller, "for the reason that many of the anti-Semitic leaders are getting their bread and butter out of the movement and do not wish to yield place or prestige to rivals.

"Another factor militating against a united front is the fact that Father Coughlin, a Catholic priest and one of the ablest of all the preachers of anti-Semitism, probably would experience difficulty in getting many Protestants to follow his political leadership."

Professor Miller foresees the postwar years as the most strenuous through which the United States must pas and protect its democracy from the persecution of minorities and from the use of "scapegoat propaganda," whether that propaganda is directed at Jews, aliens in general, Negroes or any religious minority.

"It seems not unlikely that, with the United States committed to a victory over Hitler, anti-Semitism for the time being will take a minor place in the propaganda plan of these dozens of organizations battening upon the discontent of the unemployed. New scapegoats, including aliens, Negroes, and, perhaps the Catholic minority itself, may be found. But in the postwar days to come there may be a revival of anti-Semitism. Whether the war against Hitler is won or lost, postwar conditions may be conditions of increased hardship and poverty. Again a scapegoat will be found.

Type of Scapegoat Unimportant

"Psychologically, it matters little whether the scapegoat is alien, Negro, Jewish, Catholic, Socialist, or Communist. Postwar excesses will bear heavily upon one or more of these or other minority groups. To prevent postwar excesses, measures must be taken to prevent postwar depression and mass unemployment. And immediately educational measures should be taken to analyze the propagandas which can make great masses of people victims of hysteria. Dr. Strong's study is a timely contribution to the educational safeguard against Fascism.

"The Hitler method will not work in America if economic democracy, political democracy, and education to help people to recognize and analyze propaganda increase rapidly enough. The first means jobs: the second means full freedom for all adults to vote and to discuss the issues on which they vote: the third means many more educators who, like Dr. Strong, are committed to economic and political democracy."

Whether or not the anti-Semitic movement takes on larger proportions in the United States depends, according to Dr. Strong's investigations, whether one or more of the following seven conditions become more or less acute:

Conditions to Watch

Periods of economic depression.

War, threats of war, or any other event that results in an intensification of nationalism.

Growth of a strong revolutionary movement or widespread publicity of what is alleged to be a revolutionary movement.

Rise of an anti-Semitic political party to power in a foreign country.

Prosperity and international prestige of those countries that have adopted anti-Semitism as part of national policy.

Large Jewish immigration.

Appointment or election of Jews to prominent political offices.

Dr. Strong emphasizes that a strong revolutionary movement which, he finds, is most improbable in the United States, stimulates the growth of anti-revolutionary, anti-Semitic organizations. He points out that this is particularly true in Russia, Poland, Hungary and Germany. He also suggests that a genuine revolutionary movement is not necessary to produce such an effect since "widespread publicity focused on what is alleged to be a revolutionary movement may achieve the same result."

Furthers Dangerous Ideology

"The Nazis' rise to power in Germany," he observes, "had the immediate effect of starting anti-Semitic groups in the United States. The more widely it is accepted throughout the world, the more readily Fascist ideology circulates in the United States. German military successes in Europe have already enabled American disseminators of this ideology to say, 'see what a Jew-purged country can do.'"

Broadly, Dr. Strong concludes that the strength of anti-Semitism and the persecution of other minority groups will rise or fall in accordance with these seven factors and it is for this reason that Professor Miller urges that the best protection against anti-Semitism is to deal with the causes and not merely with the effects.

In the interests of presenting a factual and objective picture of the number and influence of Jews in the United States, Dr. Strong included the following information in his survey:

"In 1937 the total number of Jews in the United States was 4,770,647. Since the number of Jewish immigrants in the last few years has been small, this is a good approximation of the total American Jewish population today.

Small Minority in U. S.

"Although American Jews constitute approximately 25 per cent of the World's Jewry, they represent only 3.69 per cent of the total American population.

"The vast majority of American Jews reside in the great metropolitan areas of the country; about 69 per cent live in the 11 largest cities: New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Newark—42 per cent in New York City alone.

"American Jewry has played a significant role in the political and economic life of the Nation. More than 50 Jews have served in Congress since the founding of the Nation; of these, six have been Senators. Nineteen have been in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of Ambassador or Minister." Three have served as Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Eight Jews have been Governors of States, Lehman of New York and Horner of Illinois being the most widely known.

"The majority of Jews, like the majority of non-Jews, occupy humble positions as employees; only a few exercise control or ownership. In commercial banking, Jewish firms are of little importance, but in the field of investment banking they occupy a prominent though not dominant role. In the heavy industries, Jews play a very minor role, with two exceptions: the scrap iron business and the Guggenheim copper interests.

Where They Are Prominent

"In the light industries, the Jews, though somewhat prominent, are confined to narrow sectors.

"The near monopoly enjoyed by Jews in the manufacturing of men's and women's clothing is traditional, and about half of the alcoholic liquor distillers are Jewish. In the silk, wool, and tobacco trades, Jews are usually not the manufacturers but the jobbers.

"Jews have been particularly active in the retailing, newspaper, broadcasting, theatrical, and motion picture fields.

"The majority of New York's large department stores and a few of the national chain department and apparel stores are owned or controlled by Jews.

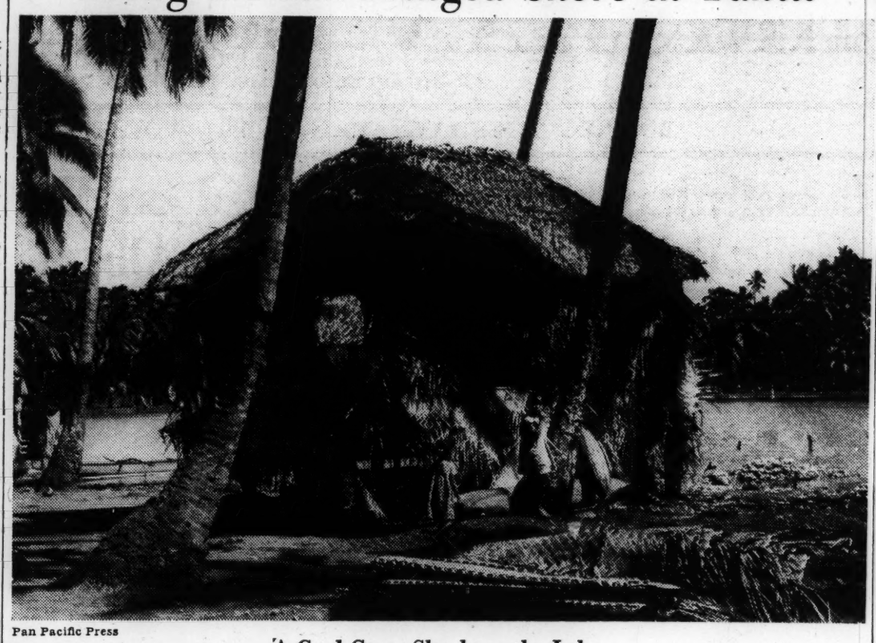
"The Ochs interests, J. David Stern, Paul Block, and Emanuel P. Adler own a number of important newspapers, the total circulation of which is 1,368,000. (Non-Jews own newspaper chains with much larger circulations. Hearst, 5,500,000; Patterson-McCormick, 2,332,000; and Scripps-Howard, 1,794,000.

"Executives of Jewish descent direct the two large radio chains, the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System.

"In the theater, slightly more than 50 per cent of the producers are Jewish. In the motion picture industry, although much more than 50 per cent of the producers are Jewish, their control is not monopolistic.

"Perhaps a summary measure of Jewish influence in American industry may be obtained by examining the 80,000 names listed in Poor's Register of Directors. Only 4.7 per cent appear to be Jewish."

Along a Palm-Fringed Shore in Tahiti



Pan Pacific Press

A Cool Grass Shack on the Lake

One of the restful spots to be viewed by tourists who take the 10,000-mile cruise to Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti in the South Seas.

South Sea Islands Cruise Scheduled for Late in May

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those South Sea Islands of Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti will be in the travel spotlight early this summer when one of the Matson Line's white steamers makes a special cruise swing, uniting these three idyllic archipelagos.

Tahiti, like many other inaccessible places in the South Seas, only welcomes visitors on rare occasions. And this year's Tahiti cruise will be rare, indeed, for there is no other voyage now scheduled which will include this island.

Only 3,360 miles on a direct line from San Francisco, Tahiti is on the path of the Polynesian migrants and the early English circumnavigators, like Capt. James Cook, who discovered Hawaii. Its principal city and harbor, Papeete, is modern as all South Sea Islands go. Papeete is a neat little city with wide, clean streets, a score of shops and trading centers, and a hotel or two.

Scheduled to leave San Francisco on May 23, and from Los Angeles on May 24, the S. S. Mariposa will cruise for 25 days, covering 10,000 miles in the Pacific.

The moment the Mariposa appears on the horizon, Tahiti's "coconut radio," that curious mode of communication from mouth-to-mouth which traverses the South Seas as fast as any modern transmission, will have passed the word, and the entire Island populace will have gathered along the shores to wave a friendly welcome. Hundreds of small boats, canoes, and outrigger canoes will swarm out to meet the ship.

Cost of the Hawaii-Samoa-Tahiti cruise this year is from $425 first class, and $300 cabin class. Excursion fares include steamer transportation and all meals aboard the vessel, deck chair, and shore excursions at Honolulu, Pago Pago and Tahiti.

Garden Festival

Victoria, B. C., will hold its annual Spring Garden Festival from April 30 through May 3. Held each year under the auspices of the Victoria Horticultural Society and the Empress Hotel, festival highlights include tours of some 50 private gardens, meetings at the hotel of people interested in gardening, botanists, and beauty lovers, and a get-together dinner where gardening methods are discussed.

Early Tour Season

Canada's summer tour season promises to get under way earlier than usual, judging from reports from several of the leading resort areas. Banff and Lake Louis and Jasper in the Canadian Rockies, in particular, already are receiving requests for reservations during the months of July and August. Americans traveling in Canada may be assured of simple border requirements with only satisfactory identification papers necessary. Canada is at war, but to the tourist traveling through its many scenic areas the Dominion's aid to Britain is not in evidence. In some of the larger cities, soldiers may be seen in uniform—but that is becoming a familiar sight in American cities today.

American Villas

American tourists have the habit—if they like a place—to return to it and build themselves a seasonal home. That is becoming the case in Mexico these days. Guadalajara, for example, is a favorite site for American villas. The second largest Mexican city, Guadalajara really deserves to be lived in rather than merely visited. It is a city of attractive buildings, tiled walks, gardens, fine suburbs, musical sounds and an easy way of life that might be old Spain itself. The city offers a country club, sports parks, and many baseball, soccer, swimming and other athletic meets. Lake Chapala is close by as is the pottery center of Tlaquepaque and the falls of Juanacatlan.

German Spies in Poland Planned Rule of Victims

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can Germany find the immense number of officials necessary to maintain its authority over 10 conquered, or virtually conquered, nations? The answer is—in the same way as it found innumerable representatives to act as "fifth columnists" in the days before invasion was undertaken.

The manner in which so many hundreds of thousands of Germans can be found to devote their lives to managing the business of peoples who are quite capable of managing their own affairs is best illustrated by the way in which this branch of German aggression has been handled in Poland. New details of the methods are disclosed in information which has just become available in the United States.

The "brain" of this peculiarly German system is naturally in Berlin. The headquarters works through a large number of highly efficient and well-trained executives direct from a multitude of regional centers. Under these executives, again, are a vast number of diligent subordinates, whose only duty is to take orders and carry them out, come what may. This is the army of little people, the contact with the masses.

In Poland the system required an immense number of persons especially suited to the purpose, infinite labor for organization and training, years of patient collecting of every kind of information and careful recording of it.

But the German intelligence service knew when it began that it had taken on a long-time project.

Already on the Ground

The army of little people who were to do the work was already on the ground or readily put there. This was the German minority left in restored Poland in 1919, the colonists brought in during the Bismarck period, or their children, who did not choose to return to the Reich when the territory taken by Germany at the time of the partitions in the eighteenth century was returned to the new state. The leaders and directors of the movement that was to be known as the "fifth column" were found in the Reich.

When sent into Poland these leaders had official government standing. The chief center up to the time of invasion was the German Embassy in Warsaw. Its representatives on the field were the German consulates in all the cities of Poland. All of these places had staffs far too large for the amount of work to be done in the ordinary course of things. The fact was that each had a number of men and women assigned to them who were nothing more than intelligence agents, immune because of their legal positions.

According to the authors of the book "The German Fifth Column in Poland" the organizers of this phase of German activity in Poland were Dr. Ewald Krümmer, Counselor of the German Embassy in Warsaw, and his associate, Dr. G. Struve.

By far the larger number of persons who served as tools in this preliminary espionage network were members of the German minority in Poland. A few were brought in from the Reich in the earlier years and in the last years there were many travelers, students, and visitors of one sort or another.

Discreetly Scattered

Although the German element in Poland was settled largely in the western provinces the success of this preliminary boring from within necessitated their being scattered over the whole country. Hence they were discreetly scattered, sometimes only one or two in a locality.

These Germans belonged to all social classes, were in every sphere of business, industrial, professional and government life. They were organized into societies and organizations—religious, sports, choruses, co-operatives, and what not.

They had their own political parties and elected representatives to the national Sejm (House) and Senate. They had German schools with German teachers. The political, industrial, commercial, and cultural set up was perfect for subversive activities.

The list of these activities is a long one, for it meant the collection of every conceivable kind of information. Every German who had been found sympathetic to the Great Germany idea had his work assigned him. Or her, for the women were no less interested than the men.

Young persons were particularly desirable for such use. Every governess, servant, bookkeeper, factory worker, small farmer, industrialist, teacher—everybody could do something and the directors could find out what that something was. Again quoting the authority cited above, teachers who moved about (Wanderlehrer) worked under the direction of Colonel Gerstenberg, the German Military Attaché in Warsaw, and the result was a mass of useful military information.

The result of all these years of ant-like labor was that when September, 1939, rolled round the Berlin office knew about everything there was to know about Poland, its people, and their possessions. It had neatly tabulated lists of everything so that when later they took over a place they knew exactly what they should find there.

Many Espionage Cases

As the day when Herr Hitler proposed to strike drew nearer, the espionage worker grew bolder and bolder, and during the last few years, despite the Polish desire to do nothing to endanger Polish-German neighborly relations, some 300 espionage cases came before the courts annually, and in the last six months before the war the number had risen to double that of the preceding six months. The Polish Government realized that whatever the result on relations between the two states strong measures were necessary.

In the months just before the war numbers of groups of German youth were taken first to Danzig and from there to the Reich for training for service in Poland when the war should begin.

These training courses lasted from two weeks to three months. Students in the Reich were given similar training. Those attending these courses were divided into two classes—those who had a thorough command of Polish and those with an imperfect knowledge of the language. Members of the first group were provided with a Polish uniform when they finished—the uniform of a Polish officer or non-commissioned officer, policeman, or railroad official.

These had special missions, and in the uniforms given them would be dropped by parachute behind the Polish lines. Those belonging to the second group would wear civilian clothing and be sent to mingle with the refugees. About the middle of August, 1939, members of both these groups were sent to special camps for their final training and to wait the order to move.

Careful to Avoid Suspicion

Various duties were assigned the Germans living and working in Poland. To all appearances they were loyal Polish citizens. Never at any time had the majority of these given any cause of suspicion. Part of their assignment, and a very important part, had been just this.

But all along they knew the signal would come when they would show their colors. It might be that they were only to provoke panic, spread false news, or do secret signaling. It might be that they would be called upon to obtain and conceal at a designated spot fuel oil or weapons and ammunition, or provide a place for secret communication such as radio sending and receiving. The time would come when telephone and telegraph wires would have to be cut, bridges and railroads damaged, public utilities destroyed. The time would come later when they would be called upon to take their part in administering the conquered country.

Certain of the members of the German minority in Poland had naturally been suspected of disloyalty, others had been outright troublemakers, but the vast majority had been to all appearances loyal citizens faithfully serving the country that provided them and their families a livelihood. Among them were men who had been decorated by the Polish Government for their services to the state. To discover suddenly that these men and women who had been friends and neighbors of many years standing were spies caught in the act and that they had been spies all these years was disillusionment indeed for the Polish people.

Today these people are dutifully carrying out the orders from Berlin in the work of keeping the people of Poland, Norway, Belgium or whatever the conquered territory may be, in proper subjection, contributing their part to the smooth running of the conqueror's administration.

Famous Yachts Aid Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Three of the stanchest defenders of America's sailing supremacy were today laid on the altar of national defense and British aid, the gifts of Gerard B. Lambert, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

To the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., Mr. Lambert made an out-and-out gift of the schooner yacht Atlantic, the holder of all trans-Atlantic sailing records. He threw in for good measure the motor yacht Utility, which served as tender of the America's Cup racer Yankee. Finally, he ordered the Yankee itself to be sold for junk.

The proceeds of this sale, from which he will receive $10,000, less than one-thirtieth of the Yankee's cost, will go by check to Lord Queensborough of the Royal Thames Yacht Club in London, for use in the purchase of a Spitfire or other British fighting plane.

"To me," said Mr. Lambert, "the use of her bronze body for a fighting plane for England will be like her soul getting into the conflict over there."

The Atlantic, built by the late William Gardner and one of the best known large-canvassed vessels in the world, was entered in the trans-Atlantic race in 1905 and crossed the ocean in 12 days, 5 hours and 1 minute, faster than any clipper ship and faster than any sailing vessel has ever traveled it since.

In 1917, the Atlantic was a mother ship for subchasers at the mouth of the York River in Chesapeake Bay, and mounted three guns. Recently the Coast Guard expressed a desire for her and Mr. Lambert, knowing she would be admirable for training purposes, decided to give away all his yachts, taking not a penny in profit. The coast guardsmen will keep the Atlantic under sail for the training of recruits, with the Utility as tender.

The Yankee tried three times for the honor of defending the America's Cup, but was beaten each time by Harold S. Vanderbilt's yachts.

Saboteurs Thwarted By Co-operation Of U. S. and Canada

TORONTO, April 1 (AP)—The capture and internment of "hundreds of enemy agents bent on destruction" in the United States and Canada through "complete co-operation" of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was reported last night by Arthur G. Slaght, liberal member of Parliament for Parry Sound.

He told the Board of Trade in a speech that the records of the two agencies "have been entirely open to each for some time."

"This complete co-operation," he said, "has resulted in the capture and internment of hundreds of enemy agents bent on destruction in both countries."

Mr. Slaght said the Mounted is "the equal of both the FBI and Great Britain's Scotland Yard."

Senate Again Refuses to Buy Argentine Beef

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Senate which voted 67 to 9 in favor of the $7,000,000,000 aid to Britain bill, voted yesterday 34 to 29 against the importation of a few thousand dollars worth of Argentine canned beef, despite the reiterated plans of Administration leaders that Latin-American solidarity is on a plane of importance with aid to Britain.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, as the debate recommenced this morning, proposed a compromise on the Argentine beef provision. He would prohibit importation of foreign food and clothing except in so far as the head of the department concerned shall determine that such articles of food or clothing cannot be procured of satisfactory quality and in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices as and when needed.

President Roosevelt found difficulty in another quarter in the Senate for strong isolationist groups openly challenged him not to convoy ships to Britain through the medium of a speech by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, and tonight a conference of House and Senate isolationists will canvass the whole legislative situation.

Byrnes to the Rescue

Specifically, the Administration suffered its second defeat on the Argentine beef issue in two weeks yesterday and Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky had to cover his retreat by a hurried call for recess to give him time to reorganize his scattered forces. The recess motion that stemmed the rout was achieved by a vote of 37 to 28 and Senator Barkley hopes to marshal enough absent Democrats, who have been out over the country delivering Jackson Day speeches, to reverse the Argentine beef defeat.

Significantly, it was astute Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina who helped Senator Barkley out by changing his vote in order to ask for a later reconsideration. Many observers have noted the frequency with which Senator Byrnes rushes into the breach to support moves of the Majority Leader when they are ill-judged, or unsuccessful.

The deeper significance of the situation is that Congress, like many parts of the public, lags behind President Roosevelt's own view of the gravity of the crisis to democracy, and so Mr. Roosevelt's not-very-strongly-concealed desire to come to grips with the situation must wait on public opinion to catch up with him.

Another angle, is the emergence of the farm bloc as a factor which, like the trade unions in the strike situation, must be considered in pressing forward the defense drive. Paradoxically, some of the statesmen who are most aroused by the allegedly unpatriotic attitude of organized labor, are not prepared to see their own economic interest touched or sacrified, in order to wage the battle of international diplomacy and economic defense in which the Nation is now engaged.

As the situation stands there have been two battles over this question of Argentine beef and related farm products.

Two weeks ago the House passed the Navy Department appropriations bill containing a proviso that no foreign farm products should be purchased with the money appropriated. The State Department opposed the prohibition as an obstacle to "hemispheric solidarity."

Pays for Mistake

Senator Barkley thought he had the votes to defeat the proviso on this first test but there was a tie-vote, and only ultimately by a political maneuver was this changed to a one-vote Administration victory. Conferees of House and Senate are still considering this matter behind closed doors.

Now a new and stronger prohibition against purchase of food or clothing comes from the House in the fifth supplemental defense appropriation bill, debated yesterday. Once more Senator Barkley permitted the proviso to come to a vote with inadequate members on the floor, and once more he suffered a defeat, in this instance a more serious one of five votes.

The two votes mark the coming into action of the powerful farm bloc, re-enforced by a coalition of Western Senators from cattle growing States. Their argument is simple, they feel they are as patriotic as anybody but they ask why foreign farm goods should be imported when there is a tremendous surplus of such goods in the United States? They are prepared to make loans to friendly governments in Latin America, but they are determined not to buy their goods if they interfere with their own crops.

The larger issue of Nazi penetration of Latin America is still only a theory to them. Or, if they are aware of it, they assert that it should be met by loans to Latin countries rather than by purchases which work hardships on their own constituents.

Berkeley Organizes City Defense Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The City Council here recently enacted an ordinance setting up a Defense Council to co-ordinate the community's resources in the interest of national preparedness.

The measure provides that a two-thirds vote of the City Council is necessary to change the personnel of the body, which will be under the direction of Mayor Frank S. Gaines as President, with the City Manager serving as Chairman, and the Assistant City Manager as Secretary. An advisory council is also provided. The latter is manned by heads of various industries, and presidents of civic and welfare groups.

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Washington Sideglances

Return of Nippon newsman pleases U. S. colleague—Cabinet almost acquired an 'Andrew Jackson'—Time knits on: D. A. R. officers make British socks—Mrs. Hull gets a kitchen.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Journalistic Envoy: Returning to his assignment as correspondent covering the United States State Department after a seven-months' sojourn in Tokyo, Masuo Kato, representative of Japan's Domei news agency, was hailed by an American colleague as a "good omen."

When you're called back to Japan, I keep thinking there might be a war between Japan and the United States, he told the smiling Mr. Kato, "but when you come back, I accept that as a good omen."

Democrats All: The Roosevelt Administration might have had its own "Andrew Jackson" except for a break in the Wickard family tradition.

Addressing a Jackson Day dinner, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared: "My grandfather's name was Andrew Jackson Wickard. My father's name was Andrew Jackson Wickard. I don't know why they changed the family custom when they named me. I have always wished that my name had been Andrew Jackson Wickard, too."

Knitting Marathon: Letting bygones be bygones, the Daughters of the American Revolution are now doing their bit for the British.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, reports that one D. A. R. national officer has personally knitted more than 70 sweaters. A former national officer completes three pairs of socks and two pairs of mittens each week.

Good Neighbor Notes: Not the easiest job facing Nelson Rockefeller, inter-American good will stimulator, is the task of assisting Hollywood in the selection of a star to play the part of Simon Bolivar in a forthcoming movie "It's like picking a Frenchman to play the part of George Washington in the United States," he said.

The South Americans are said to favor Robert Taylor.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace is presiding these days over an elegant silver tea service presented to her by President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

Search for Peace: After living for more than 10 years at the Carlton Hotel in downtown Washington, Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull are moving this week to the Wardman Park Hotel on the edge of Rock Creek Park.

Never one to complain quickly, Mrs. Hull says nothing of the bustle that has come over the Carlton because of defense, but merely exclaims over the fact that she will now have a kitchen.

Of the six Cabinet officers who live in apartment hotels, three others now live at the Wardman. They are Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard lives at the Westchester, and Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones at the Shoreham.

Food Speculation Unfounded, Wickard Warns Consumers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, today issued a warning against food speculation, brought on by this Nation's decision to send food to Great Britain.

"Apparently the extent of British purchases and prospective British purchases have been overestimated and this overestimation has resulted in unwarranted speculative activity in a few commodities" said the Secretary.

Total prospective British purchases of food, he announced, would probably not exceed 3 to 4 per cent of the Nation's total food bill.

Purchases made by the Surplus Commodities Corporation during the last two weeks included: 3,031,300 pounds of dry beans; 154,285 barrels of wheat flour; 439,800 bushels of white potatoes; 2,785 tons of fresh grapefruit; 223,418 cases of canned grapefruit segments; 150,000 cases of canned grapefruit juice; 2,309 tons of grapefruit to be processed for juice; 45,738 boxes of oranges; 404,866 bushels of fresh apples; 16,000 fifty-pound sacks of onions; 59,230 cases of eggs; 37,507,200 pounds of lard; 4,723,000 pounds of cheese; 9,291,050 pounds of dry skim milk and 1,124,000 cases of evaporated milk.

These supplies, Department officials pointed out, can be used for sale to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, for distribution to public aid families and for use in free school lunches, or to meet requests from the American Red Cross for shipments to war refugee areas.

Mr. Wickard has announced that "within the next few months, we are going to supply the British, and perhaps other friendly nations, too, with meats, dairy products, eggs, powdered and condensed milk, as well as other foodstuffs and commodities."

In an effort to assure increased production of pork and lard, items needed by Britain, the Department is encouraging North American farmers to feed hogs on hand to heavier weights.

As an encouragement to corn-hog farmers, Mr. Wickard announced that approximately 5,750,000 bushels of corn held by the Commodity Credit Corporation had been sold since Dec. 9, when the Government's corn sales policy was first announced.

Jobs Insurance Is Called More of Burden Than Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—The reserve provisions of the Nation's unemployment insurance system instead of increasing the purchasing power of the masses through benefit payments has removed nearly $2,000,000,000 from direct purchasing power in the last five years, a survey by the American Association of Social Security states today.

The survey finds that in the face of this huge accumulation of funds, unemployed workers throughout the United States are exhausting their benefits before finding new jobs, and sees in the situation the need for prolongation of the benefit period.

Reporting on the 51 unemployment insurance jurisdictions in the country involving 28,000,000 workers, the Association states that in the 25 from which complete figures were available more than half of the workers in 15 districts exhausted their benefit rights while still unemployed. In seven States, it adds, more than two-thirds used up their benefits before finding jobs.

"Thus, instead of increasing the purchasing power of the masses through benefit payments, nearly $2,000,000,000 were removed from direct purchasing power in the past five years," its report says.

"In the most striking manner, this data bears out the repeated contention of the Association that the benefit period provided by our unemployment insurance laws is not only far too short to tide the worker over his perod of unemployment, but that it has no relation whatsoever to the social problem which unemployment insurance seeks to alleviate."

The more than $1,800,000,000 unemployment insurance reserve at the end of 1940, the report stresses, was "greater by almost $500,000,000 than the total spent on unemployment insurance in the three years of 1938-'40.

The report precedes the convening of the Association's fourteenth annual national convention here on April 4 and 5, to discuss "Social Security and National Defense," and its further findings are:

1. "In spite of the rise in industrial activity, the 51 unemployment insurance agencies paid out $519,945,914 during 1940, nearly $90,000,000 more than in 1939.

2. The average payment was $100.15 in 1940, compared to $84.24 in 1939. This compared with average relief allowances of $296 and WPA payments of $663.

3. Only 61 cents of every dollar collected was paid out in benefits.

4. In 30 out of the 51 jurisdictions, weekly checks averaged less than $10, and in seven, less than $7.

5. A 20.2 per cent increase in the number of private placements.

6. Administrative costs of the system took 13.6 per cent of total benefit payments in 1940 compared to 15.3 per cent during 1939.

7. Merit rating of contributions boosted administrative costs, adding an undue burden to the operation of the laws in states where it is in effect.

8. Improvement in administration advanced in most states, 87 per cent of initial benefit payments being mailed within two weeks after the first possible date they could be paid.

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America: Slave or Free?

25 British Offer Proved World Unity Feasible

"At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union. . . . The two Governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two but one Franco-British Union. . . . Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France."

This was no day-dream of a seeker after Utopia. It was an official offer by the British Government to France on June 16, 1940.

Though the offer was prompted not entirely by altruistic motives, and was made too late, the tide toward European unity touched a highwater mark that day. "There is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at its turn, leads on to fortune." But it could not be taken. Said Marshal Pétain: "The French people do not deny defeat when it stares them in the face."

Though it was rejected, this proposal emblazoned before the peoples of the world answers of "Yes" to questions that have always stood between them and Tennyson's vision of the "Federation of the World":

Is it possible for a government to accept limitation of its sovereignty?

Is it feasible to aim at reconciling national currencies, tariffs, wage levels?

Is it possible to surmount the language barrier?

The British offer to France recognizes what has been proved in the United States—that languages, cultures, political education can all be fused into a rich whole when such a fusion obviously furthers the common welfare.

Slave Way

A schoolboy, fumbling for a definition of "substitute," wrote: "Substitute is the right article made out of the wrong stuff."

His definition got into the newspapers under the heading of another schoolboy "howler." But when popular leaders try to make the right article out of the wrong stuff, it is no joke.

Unification of Europe is the right article.

Naziism is evidently the wrong stuff.

The avowed purpose behind the Nazi promise of a unified Europe is prosperity for Germany; but for everybody else—whatever is left.

Subject People Must Pay

Nazification of the Continent aims at satisfying the German people with theories of race superiority. These are to be translated, in the event of Nazi victory, into very material benefits for Germans at the expense of so-called lesser peoples.

In "Mein Kampf," Reichsführer Hitler has stated: "What in history has been profitably Germanized was the soil which our forefathers acquired through the sword and settled with German peasants."

Orders by Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Police, and utterances by the Elite Guard's organ, the Schwarze Korps, continually stress the need of keeping the German population on the increase. "Greater Germany has become larger," says the latter, "wide spaces are waiting to be filled with German life."

Put this two-and-two together and it adds up to an ever increasing demand by Germany for more land for personal ownership by Germans. It means taking the property of non-German individuals away from them and giving it to Germans.

Fire and Sword Necessary

Naturally such a policy can be enforced only through conquest by fire and sword.

But in addition to this, Germany, according to Herr Hitler's design, must control "living-room" —Lebensraum—beyond the borders of the "Greater Germany."

This policy is already illustrated in the Nazi-occupied countries. They are feeding Germany, and doing without food themselves. In the event of Nazi victory they would become "land colonies" of Germany, providing the raw materials for German industry, and living subject to the mercies of German monopoly.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Rumania, Hungary, are all having a taste of this "new order."

How do they like it?

Is it producing unity? Does it contain elements of a wider area of peace?

The Answers

We have the answers.

They come from Norway. People are arrested there for attacking policemen. That is not an old Norwegian custom. But the policemen are German agents of Nazi rule.

Decrees issued in Norway show the Nazis must constantly guard against the Norwegian population arming itself secretly. Suppression of newspapers shows that Norwegian opinion about the "new order" is not only unfavorable but outspoken.

The answers come from the Netherlands, too. One of them is given in a Nazi-controlled paper published in Holland. It says: "The New Order does not interest the Dutch. They are anti-German. They are waiting for the defeat of the Reich."

No Order in "New Order"

In France? A Nazi newspaper there reports that "stupid" Anglophile talk is being heard increasingly, along with expressions of a growing desire for revenge against France's Nazi conquerors. It estimates that as much as 80 per cent of the French people are thus "lacking in judgment."

From Czechoslovakia come answers.

They are Nazi bombs that fail to go off.

They are weighty evidence that reports of Czech sabotage in Nazi-controlled armament works are true.

And what strange answer was that from Rumania. An outbreak approaching civil war developed under the very noses of the German troops.

Available examples of such "order" in the "new order" are endless. They result from the Nazi conception of a world unified in the interests of a super-race.

Free Way

In a little printing shop in the Rue Aristide Briand, in the town of Ambilly, Haute-Savoie, France, on a sunny August afternoon, a tall, wiry, youthful man with graying hair talked seriously with the proprietor.

The man had written a book, submitted it to publishers in New York and London. They had seen no likelihood of a market for it. So the author was arranging to print it at his own expense.

Three hundred copies were being run on the presses when the Czechoslovakian crisis shocked most peoples into recognition that the world was face to face with the war problem once more. Publishers remembered they had read a manuscript that dealt originally and forcefully with this problem. From New York and London the author received a request to resubmit it.

Voluntary Union

He shipped his proofs. A book was born.

This is typical of the free way.

"Union Now," by Clarence Streit, seeks to persuade men of good will to join voluntarily in an international federation of democratic nations. Lionel Curtis had already done much toward this end. So had the Austrian, Count Loudenhove-Kalergi, and, later, others like Ivor Jennings.

Voluntarily, thousands of persons have become interested in the idea—a federation of democracies.

A mailman delivered a penny post card to a suburban home the other day. It said: "Friday next, 8 p. m., discussion on international federation, at rooms of the local committee of the Inter-democracy Federal Unionists." The recipient went to the meeting.

Next day he asked a neighbor: "Have you heard about this Federal Union business?"

Leaven of Peace

"Have I heard?" came the reply. "To every bill I pay by mail, to every subscription I send to a magazine, or newspaper, I attach a fly-leaf urging consideration of international federation."

This is the free way.

The desire to avoid strife has been leavening human affairs from earliest times.

The Bible records that Jacob made a covenant with Laban. They piled stones in a heap, and agreed: "That I will not pass over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over this heap and this pillar unto me, for harm."

The ancient Greeks, to prevent wars among themselves, resorted to the Amphictyonies, or leagues of independent cities. Significantly this method appealed to religious feeling, as did that of Biblical peacemakers.

The Christian Concept

An Amphictyony was a place used for religious festivals. It was sacred ground for a group of cities, politically divergent, but sharing common religious beliefs. It became a center for the working out of agreements among them.

The Roman Empire imposed peace, the Pax Romana. But while Rome was still the dominant factor in world unity, the Christian concept of peace—as possible because of man's spiritual nature—began to temper the thinking of mankind.

The "truce of God" in the Middle Ages was tinged with a superstition about the approach of the world's end, expected with the year 1,000. It was followed by many designs of monarchs—notably that of Henry IV of France—to establish peace on terms favorable to their own interests.

Through all these phases the disinterested hopes of men for peace gained strength.

We Must Try Again

In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries mediation and arbitration emerged as positive forces leading to the Hague Convention and a permanent Court of Arbitration.

The shock of the World War wakened men to new efforts. The League of Nations aimed at organizing peace on a world-wide basis, and the Pact of Paris bound practically the entire civilized world to "renounce war."

That was only yesterday. Today we must try again. We are faced with the threat of unification as Alexander once attempted it, and which collapsed with his passing. That was the slave way.

There is still the free way.

A member of the British Foreign Office staff was asked, just before the Czechoslovakian crisis: "What action by the Third Reich would rouse Britain?"

The answer was: "Only two things, in my opinion: a threat by Germany toward the West; an attempt to wrest naval supremacy from Britain."

And for a while it looked as though those were the right answers. But the British Government afterward came to the conclusion that it had broader interests.

An official in the American State Department was asked in the spring of 1940 whether anything less than a threat of American entry into the war could persuade Italy to keep out. He said he doubted it, but added with vigorous finality: "And we're not even thinking of such a course. It's ruled out by public opinion."

Yet early in 1941 the Gallup Poll found a majority of Americans in favor of aid to Britain "even at the risk of American entry into the war."

The foremost step toward world peace and unity since the decline of League influence is the understanding that Britons have of their relationship to the Continent plus the understanding that Americans have of relationship between their defense system and that of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

These hard facts of war contain fundamentals of liberty—of peace.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Fascism Meets Defeat on Home Front

Continued from Page 1

shine had gone out of them and left nothing but ache in its place.

They are by nature a gentle folk with a depth of civilization which can be appreciated only by living in Italy. To them, the Nazis appeared as their ancient enemies, the Huns, taking on a new and more menacing form. The Nazis were the destroyer of their Church as the local priest lost no opportunity to whisper.

"These Nazis bring out the worst in us," said a fruit dealer. The Italians quite simply were afraid.

Through their own inherited native wisdom most of them came to the same conclusion, one which we heard repeated over and over again:

"There can be no victory for us.

"Even if we win, we lose—to the Germans.

"And if there is a choice, it is better to lose to the British than lose to the Germans."

Hard Words to Speak

These were hard words to speak; for it was the brothers and sons of these people who were taking the brunt of the British drive in Africa. Yet the words came forth all the same.

The information in the hands of the average Italian is nothing short of astonishing. In a country with little gift for organization, the purely spontaneous system for spreading information was prodigiously efficient. Everyone talked. Army officers complained about the Fascists. Fascists complained about the Army officers. Government officials simply couldn't keep their troubles, which were legion, to themselves.

Maids heard what their people said at the dinner table. They leaned over their courtyard balconies and called it from apartment to apartment. The milk boy at the back door picked up something which came from the family table or over the radio from the BBC and carried it at once from house to house. When he arrived with really important news, a few excited voices would bring the whole kitchen population of the apartment house to the back doors which gave on the court. In a moment, everyone knew.

Then came the corriere from the country with his satchel of eggs and maybe a few chicken legs protruding from a bag. He was the liaison officer between city and country town. With every egg he furnished a nugget of news. With every lira he fetched back a story in exchange.

So did the vegetable man and the railroad conductor, the traveling salesman, and the commuter. The grapevine spread its tendrils everywhere. A fact dropped from the ether at any point, spattered like quicksilver. If there was any fault with the system, it was the zeal with which facts and rumors were passed along with equal impartiality.

Fascism couldn't stop it. Fascism didn't even try, seriously. For years it had drilled the people in drawing a strict line of demarcation between talk and political action. They could say pretty much what they chose; but the moment that talk threatened to spill over into political action, the secret police struck and no one attempted it again. Meanwhile the people were deliberately allowed to ease their feelings in the cafes, and when left to their own devices they made a mockery of the censorship.

Soldiers Talk

The soldiers returning from the front talked, too. What the generals tried to conceal, the colonels, lieutenants, and buck privates poured out to us in angry, torrential phrases. Their generals were softened by wars without serious, modern opposition. Their equipment was part shiny machinery and part graft in the higher-ups' pockets. Such as there was of it—making up the stage setting against which Signor Mussolini shone at peacetime reviews—never really had the polish rubbed off by hard, efficient training.

We knew that their aircraft were antiquities, their uniforms shoddy, their guns frequently lacking in parts and the proper ammunition. Worse than that, the vital staff work which made a superb flexible fighting machine out of the German Army was something far more than the Italian genius for comfortable chaos could manage.

But worst of all, and agonizing to the sophisticated neutral onlooker, was the fact that all of the ranks down to the humblest soldier knew it. If they hadn't learned the facts at the front themselves, they heard the story with embellishments from friends who had. If there were any starch left in them by their antiwar and anti-German attitude, this knowledge that their Army was blundering and mismanaged took the remaining sizing out of them.

In particular, it was the boys of the Albanian campaign who returned, wide-eyed with horror, to tell of utter disorganization in the supply lines, freezings by the hundreds and thousands, inadequate food and supplies. It was their own generals and not the Greeks who were killing them, they said.

"Enough of This Massacre"

Hospitals throughout Italy rapidly filled with these wretched cases. In spite of restrictions on who could visit the wounded, their stories spread by the grapevine until they were common property. The Italians are a sensitive, warm-hearted people with quick sympathies and accounts such as these left them dilated with fear.

A friend of mine managed to visit a close friend just back from Albania. In the next hospital bed was a piteous case, a poor fellow who had been carried back somehow as the Greeks literally clubbed down his ill-equipped, freezing comrades who never wanted to fight, nor had they even known they were going into battle when given the order to march. In words whose translation scarcely conveys the searing quality of the cry, he continually called out, "Basta, basta con questo massacro." Enough, enough of this massacre.

Such cries echoed in the homes of poor and middle classes alike, all through Italy. I heard them and my colleagues in the newspaper and diplomatic service heard them, and we compared notes. Every street, it seemed, had its own detailed grief. And in Italy, grief is not a private thing, to be choked back as in other countries and repressed even within the family. Grief is a community burden to be publicly and full-throatedly shared. Its effect on mass morale was devastating.

I record this as military fact, not sensation mongering. Such stories alone explain what took place in the individual mental mechanism which makes or unmakes a soldier. The Party did what it could to catch the people up in the practical business of caring for the wounded, visiting hospitals, knitting clothes, and sending packages to the front. But the effort availed little in the face of the unpopularity of the war.

The outside world appears to have given the Italians much less than their due. Coming out of seclusion in Italy, I find it generally said with approval that the Italians are for the most part antiwar and anti-German; but almost in the same breath, unlimited scorn is poured upon them because "they are bad fighters."

Perhaps so. But fighting in their own way they have conquered Fascist militarism.

Why did Italy's army collapse? The hitherto unpublished story of the reasons for the Duce's military debacle is told tomorrow in the next of Mr. Davis' articles.

United States, Mexico Sign Reciprocal Airfield Compact

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The United States and Mexico signed today a convention for reciprocal air base rights, which will permit United States military planes to fly across Mexico to Panama.

The new pact, supplementing the general defense agreement already in effect between the two nations, was signed by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador.

The agreement, qualified authorities stated, will greatly strengthen the aerial defenses of the Panama Canal by making it possible for the United States to shift air force reinforcements rapidly southward from this side of the Rio Grande if danger threatened the Canal Zone.

This new defense compact will become operative once it has been ratified by Mexico's Congress.

Under its terms, Army and Navy planes will be permitted to fly the length of Mexico, utilizing Mexican airfields en route for refueling and repairs, and thus will be able to reach Panama in the shortest possible time.

The airfields understanding is considered of major importance since it puts "teeth" in the recently signed United States-Mexican general mutual defense pact.

Provisions of Agreement

The terms of the convention, it was learned, provide that:

The United States may utilize the Mexican route by giving the Mexican Government due notice of the flight and the route to be taken.

American military planes may stop over at any of the Mexican fields for 24 hours for refueling or repairs.

The Mexican Government will provide any protection necessary against enemy attacks at the airfields in event of any emergency.

Long-range bombers may also be ferried in short hops over Mexico rather than by the longer and more hazardous routes over water, via Guantanamo, the United States naval base in Cuba, or by the new base to be constructed on the Island of Jamaica under the destroyers-for-bases trade with Great Britain.

Mexican planes may utilize United States airfields and bases under the same conditions and guarantees.

Since a successful bombing attack on the Panama Canal would block the "big ditch" and stop or seriously delay warships' movements between the Atlantic and Pacific, strengthening of Panama's defenses has been a major concern for United States military authorities.

Faster Canal Defense

The Mexican-American agreement, in the opinion of military experts, has the effect of adding several squadrons of fighter planes to canal defenses, for it means that aircraft from the continental United States can be thrown into the breach in a fraction of the time it would take to get them into the action area by plane carriers.

Since pursuit and interceptor planes, needed to fight off bombing attacks, have a small fuel capacity and limited flying range it is necessary for the United States to maintain strong fighting squadrons at fields close to the Canal to insure its immediate defense.

The general defense pact between the United States and Mexico—announced on March 5—made no specific arrangement for defense undertakings, merely stating that American and Mexican experts would study and discuss "plans relating to the assistance which the two countries would render each other in the event of an aggression against either."

The agreement on airfield use, the first understanding which specifically implements the general pact, was expected to be followed by others as the experts reach definite conclusions concerning additional desirable defense preparations.

Toronto Gets Firm Of Diamond Cutters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A branch of Belgium's famous diamond-cutting industry will shortly be established in Toronto by the H. and M. Freudman Company, of Antwerp, Belgium. A special type of equipment for cutting, polishing and sawing is now benig installed in a plant here. Henri Freudman, head of the firm, at present in New York City, is expected here to confer on plans for the plant.

Graduates of Toronto high schools have been selected because of their special mathematical and other abilities for an apprentice course under skilled supervisors from Belgium.

The industry will supply the Canadian jewelry trade, and it was suggested that production may be converted to serve the machine-tool industry which Canada is attempting to expand for war purposes.

Airport at Newark Open for Business

NEWARK, N. J., April 1 (AP)—Newark Airport, the busiest in the New York area before the main airlines moved their termini to La Guardia Field, reopened today after being closed to commercial traffic since last May.

There were no ceremonies to herald the reopening, merely placing of the control tower back in service.

Col. E. E. Aldrin, Superintendent, said there would be no commercial flights in or out of the field today, but that airlines probably would be using that airport's facilities within ten days. The field was closed to commercial traffic when the Civil Aeronautics Authority ruled it was a hazardous condition.

Extensive alterations and repairs have been done.

League of Nations Park Now Used to Grow Wheat

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 1 (AP)—Wheat is growing where diplomats once walked—in the miles of spacious parks surrounding the League of Nations Palace. The grounds were requisitioned by the State.

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Food for France—Fleet for Reich?

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—Back of the "dispute" between Germany and France over the feeding of unoccupied French territory, is believed to lie a German effort to "capture" the French fleet.

Informed circles here believe that developments of the last few days point increasingly to the fact that the Germans, and Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier at Vichy, are attempting to use the food situation to bring about a major clash between French and British naval forces.

Such a clash, it is declared, would be the beginning by which Germany would gain what was denied by the terms of the armistice with France—the use of the French Navy and French naval bases.

What Is Back of It?

It is impossibel to prove categorically that this is the present German-Darlan plan, but the existence of an ulterior motive is indicated by the conviction that the "humanitarian" aspects of the food situation are being emphasized out of all accurate proportion.

French circles have vigorously attempted to show that there are basic diversions between the British and Americans on the question of feeding Unoccupied France. Actually the best-informed circles here do not believe this to be the case. They maintain that the British and American Governments are fully agreed on allowing certain supplies to reach France as a humanitarian measure.

The real difference would seem to be rather between two policies both in Washington and London. The diplomatic policy seeks to strengthen French official resistance to Germany by making concessions to Vichy. The more "realistic" policy, as represented here by the Ministry of Economic Warfare, contends that the firm upholding of Britain's right of blockade will prove more effective.

Supporters of this latter view contend that appeasing Vichy, or for that matter any other Government under Nazi domination, has repeatedly failed to pay. Moreover they claim they have ample evidence that the aims of the British blockade are fully understood in France while in French Africa the widespread pro-British feeling is said to be depressed by any tendency by Britain to ease up on the blockade.

German Propaganda

Germany, fully alive to the value of propaganda, has immediately countered any move by the British Government to allow food supplies to enter Unoccupied France with a renewed "the British are starving you out" outburst from the French radio stations.

The view expressed to me here this morning at the Ministry of Economic Warfare is that Britain should follow an even firmer blockade policy for France, exceptions being made, however, in the case of medical supplies and preserved milk for children.

So far as the general food situation is concerned, there is a deep rooted conviction here that the Germans have large supplies of wheat stored in Northern France which they would release to the French in time to avoid starvation, but which they would hold back as long as possible to suit their own purposes and then produce supplies with a great show of magnanimity.

Blockade Figures

Meanwhile the Ministry of Economic Warfare has just released some enlightening information on the whole question of French trade and the blockade—information which it would have liked to have been able to publish before and which it believes will go a long way to clarify the British attitude to blockading France and the relations of the Vichy Government with Nazis generally.

Before France fell, Britain made great sacrifices to compensate for French shipping difficulties, even giving the French Government the management of a large number of Danish and other neutral vessels which had come into British hands. Many of these were lost to the Allied cause when France collapsed. Many were and still are wrongfully detained.

Thus Britain is being deprived of nearly 250,000 tons of British and Allied shipping. Some of this tonnage, like the Norwegian tanker Jaspis, has been forcibly taken to German controlled ports such as Bordeaux.

The British Attitude

Despite shipping difficulties placed in Britain's way by the Vichy Government and the vital necessity for maintaining the blockade of Germany, British authorities claim to have followed a very tolerant policy toward French shipping.

There has been no attempt at interference with the vital trade from North Africa to Marseille. According to the French press, 68 vessels arrived at Marseille from Algeria and Tunisia during the three weeks from Nov. 18 to Dec. 8. According to a recent radiocast from Algiers, record quantities of figs and dates, together with large supplies of cereals, mutton, fruit, and vegetables, have been transported to both Unoccupied and Occupied France. This trade is said to be increasing daily.

Britain claims that there is ample evidence that large quantities of foodstuffs arriving even in unoccupied France are promptly requisitioned by Germans. For instance, it has been admitted by pro-Vichy merchant officers that at least 60 per cent of the peanuts shipped from Dakar to Marseille go to the enemy where they can be used to make up deficiencies in Germany's oil supplies.

In the recent incident between British warships and the French convoy off Algeria it is pointed out that the British were exercising their undoubted rights to search merchant ships suspected of carrying contrabrand destined for the enemy. At least one of the ships, it is claimed, was carrying rubber from Indo-China.

The British also feel justified in seizing French ships carrying contrabrand and putting them into their own service as some compensation for the continued detention of British and Allied ships by the French even though they are acting under German pressure.

It is now disclosed that the British Navy since last October has intercepted in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans more than 100,000 tons of Vichy shipping, most of which is being brought into British service.

The cargoes intercepted have hardly borne out the French claim that these ships were being used to save France from starvation. They have often carried commodities which Britain is denying itself.

The Fort Richepanse, for instance, was caught with a whole cargo of bananas—almost an unknown luxury in Britain today. The Cantal was brought into Gibraltar with more than 1,000,000 litres of rum and 350 tons of pineapples.

Incidentally the British pointed out that they give far better treatment to the crews of seized vessels, offering them the alternative of serving Britain or being repatriated. In contrast, the crews of British and Allied ships seized in French ports are interned sometimes under unpleasant conditions.

Furthermore, French shipowners are said to secretly rejoice over British seizure of their vessels since these are earning accumulating sterling funds.

All these facts, it is contended here, should be borne in mind in asserting Britain's claims for tightening up rather than loosening the blockade of France.

Germans Take Pick Of French Cargoes

By the Associated Press

London, April 1

The British Government charged today that Germans take their pick of cargoes entering Marseille, in Unoccupied France.

Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons that available figures show that in December and January 450 vessels with cargoes of about 500,000 tons entered the French port.

"A large number of reports from a variety of sources leave no doubt that the Germans take pick of all incoming cargoes while the Italians are permitted to take smaller picks," he said.

"Nearly all these reports indicate that more than half of such imports are taken by the Nazis. Many quote the proportion as high as 80 per cent."

Just Plain April Fool

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Announce Missionary Freed

PEIPING, China, April 1 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy announced today the release of Allen Benson, British missionary arrested last Aug. 27 on suspicion of organizing an anti-Japanese secret society among Chinese churchgoers.

Mr. Benson is an employee of the British Assembly of God mission at Kalgan, northwest of Peiping. Twenty Chinese were arrested with him.

Non-Japanese sources said at the time of Mr. Benson's arrest that he just had organized a Chinese Bible study class.

Change Is Proposed In Shanghai Regime

SHANGHAI, April 1 (AP)—A plan to grant the local Japanese community a greater voice in administering the Shanghai International Settlement has been drafted by United States, British, and Japanese consulate representatives, it was announced today.

Germans also would be given a voice in the administration.

Matsuoka Greeted in Rome; Will Visit Hitler Again

ROME, April 1, (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was the guest of honor at a private dinner last night given by Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Matsuoka's first talks with Premier Mussolini and the Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, are scheduled for today.

The press devoted its space almost exclusively to a Japanese friendship theme and relegated to secondary display such developments as the American seizure of Axis and Danish vessels.

Newspapers spoke of conferences in which "plans and actions" would be co-ordinated "to complete decisions reached in Berlin." Mr. Matsuoka said he would return to Berlin for additional talks with Adolf Hitler.

The Berlin decisions, wrote Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, are "political and military secrets." Some observers said they included an Axis appeal for direct Japanese action against Britain; others that they dealt only with what Japan would do should the United States enter the war.

London Visit Off

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi said today that the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, Mamoru Shigemitsu, was flying to meet Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka now visiting in Rome.

This information, printed under a London date line, spiked rumors that Mr. Matsuoka planned to visit the British Capital. It was presumed that he would receive from Mr. Shigemitsu the information he desires on Britain's position in the war.

Confer at Tokyo

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, conferred for 40 minutes today with the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chuichi Ohashi. Domei, Japanese news agency, suggested that British-Japanese problems were discussed. No details were available.

Warships at Fiji

SUVA, Fiji Islands, April 1 (AP)—Two United States cruisers and five destroyers arrived today on a training cruise.

The City was bedecked with bunting to welcome the visitors. Dances, boxing matches, social events, and other affairs were planned for the officers and men.

Hungary Seen Against War

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Hungary will not participate actively in the war unless Germany forces her into it, John Montgomery, former U. S. Minister to Hungary, said today when he arrived aboard Pan American's Dixie Clipper.

"The Hungarians have little choice in the matter, but you may rest assured they will do as little as they can," he added. "They don't want war."

Nazi troops are continually passing through Hungary, Mr. Montgomery said, but the populace does not see them, since the troops are not permitted to leave their trains en route to Rumania.

"Conditions in Hungary are closer to normal than anywhere else in Europe and there is no evidence of a German occupation. As a matter of fact, I never saw a German soldier while I was there."

Mr. Montgomery, who served for eight years, resigned several weeks ago.

Four U. S. Navy officers, returning from observation duty in England, also were among the Clipper's 18 passengers. They were Capt. Louis E. Denfield and Commanders Edward O. McDonnell, Kendall D. Bragg and Stuart H. Ingersoll.

Era of Streetcars Ends at Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—New York's third largest city bade farewell last night to streetcars.

Promptly at midnight, the last departing symbol of an era was scheduled to arrive at the "Four Corners" intersection, trundle across the switches, and head for the barn, making way for all-bus transportation.

The Rochester Transit Corporation, which operates the public conveyance utility, and the City Commissioner of Railways, Harold S. W. MacFarlin, issued black-bordered invitations to "the passing of the last trolley."

The celebrants began festivities at a downtown hotel earlier in the evening, and at midnight were to repair to the "Four Corners" to watch the last streetcar pass into limbo and see the overhead wires cut.

French Police to Guard Leahy on Marseille Visit

VICHY, France, April 1 (AP)—Informed quarters said that French police planned to take special precautions at Marseille during the scheduled visit this week of the United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, to prevent a possible repetition of demonstrations which occurred March 28 when the citizens celebrated the news that Yugoslavia had overthrown the pro-Axis Government.

Admiral Leahy is leaving April 3 for Limoges, Marseille, and Monte Carlo on his first trip through France since his arrival.

Governor's Powers Up to Court Ruling

INDIANAPOLIS, Md., April 1 (AP)—Gov. Henry F. Schricker's contest with the Republican-controlled General Assembly over legislation stripping him of much appointive power was headed today toward the State Supreme Court.

The Governor, only Democratic State officer elected last November, won the first round in Circuit Court yesterday. Judge Earl R. Cox enjoined enforcement of governmental reorganization statutes pending a Supreme Court decision.

Republican officials said that the case would be taken to the high tribunal immediately.

The power to appoint and dismiss thousands of state employees was given to the chief executive during the Administration of Paul V. McNutt in 1933. The current legislature passed bills giving most of this power to administrative boards, with the Governor as minority member.

Washington State Census Shows Rural Areas Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Washington's 11.1 per cent increase in population between 1930 and 1940 was registered largely in the rural areas outside the incorporated towns and cities of the State, a special analysis of census returns by the division of rural sociology at the State College of Washington discloses.

Of the total increase of almost 173,000 persons, more than 123,000 were counted in rural unincorporated areas.

Living Cost in Chungking Increases Fivefold in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—The report that cost of living in Chungking, China's wartime capital, became at the end of the year five times what it was at the beginning, would seem incredible were it not backed up by statistics.

According to the General Index of Retail Prices in Chungking, compiled officially on the basis of the average of January to June 1937, just before the Sino-Japanese war opened, by November of 1937, the average had crept to 107—the January-to-June average being 100.

By November of 1938 the average was 134.7. By November of 1939 it had jumped to 249.3.

But 1940 was the year of economic fireworks. In January the average stood at 279.2, in February at 305.4, in June in had risen to 487.7, in August it was 539.7, in October it was 744.9, and in the third week of October it rose to 1,020. By the third week of December it had gone to 1,227.6.

Index Soars to 1,700

For the third week in December just mentioned, food as a whole stood at 1,264.5, but rice, which is a most important part of the food supply, was actually up to around 1,700. Clothing stood at 1,565.7.

One cannot hire a ricksha for less than $1 or $1.50 (Chinese currency), whereas the former price was about a 10-cent piece. Ricksha coolies, incidentally, think nothing nowadays of taking a $10 bill and making change from a roll of $100 or so dug out from their working-rags. There is a story of one petty official of the Government who took leave for three days and was discovered pulling a ricksha in a distant part of the City.

Certainly white-collar workers, such as officials and teachers, are in a serious plight in spite of various efforts to treat them as in a sort of semi-military service by providing living quarters, selling Government rice, and subsidizing food messes.

But just before the end of the year the strong arm of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek began to be felt. On Dec. 22, military headquarters announced the execution of the former Mayor of Chengtu, Yang Chuan-yu, manager of the Tachwan Bank, for hoarding rice. This followed two weeks of intensive investigation of profiteering. Just after the turn of the year this correspondent had a talk with the able Minister of Economics, Dr. Wong Wen-hao, and later discovered that he had resigned the same afternoon because of the arrest of 20 of his subordinates. His resignation was refused and the arrested officials were released on his personal guarantee, because it was realized that they were not the people responsible for conditions, although admittedly they had not done much to check them.

Hoarded Food Sold

On Dec. 31 the Generalissimo ordered the Social Affairs Ministry, the National Food Administration, the Price Stabilization Bureau, and the Chungking Municipal Government to register all hoarded foodstuffs and sell such goods before Jan. 22; anything unsold was to be left registered with the local food control which would attend to keeping it at a stabilized price so that it would readily be "available to the people."

As to the cause of the situation, it was partly due to the harvest, which turned out bad, only 65 per cent of a good year. Moreover labor costs went up. Hoarding and profiteering began to develop.

All this caused maladjustment of supply and demand, and when mild controls began to be applied for the first time to food last March, people bought beyond requirements, if they could. This further reduced stocks, and generally developed panic conditions which were most evident in cities, but which already have begun to abate and which never affected the country districts.

"In England," remarked Hollington K. Tong, Missouri-educated Vice-Minister of Publicity, "you would be rationed one egg a week. Here the hotel gives you three eggs every morning for breakfast. Our controls are really nothing yet, and we have no real shortages of essentials."

Military Crisis Over, Chiang Tells China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 1

The military crisis for China is over, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the eighth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, China's highest political body, in an address made last week but just released for publication.

Japan has been unable to conquer China by the force of arms, the General said, and the situation in China now becomes one of economic warfare.

Many persons have believed that China's economy presents a serious problem, he said, but such worry is uncalled for.

"We must buckle down to reconstruction," he said.

Nazis Lift Exchange Bars On Deals With Dutch

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands via Berlin, April 1—(AP)—Foreign exchange barriers between Germany and the Netherlands were dropped today, permitting unhampered financial transactions at a fixed rate of 100 reichsmarks to 75.36 guilders.

(The reichsmark has a nominal value of 40 cents.)

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Germans Directing Italian Fleet? 28 Warships in Battle With British

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—Perhaps only an islander can fully understand the importance for Britain of a naval victory over Italy in the Mediterranean.

As island people to whom war at sea always has been most important, the British have been cheered and heartened by the full reports published here today of the fleet's sweeping success in Ionian waters.

The man in the street talks about nothing else. There is a popular tendency to leap enthusiastically to a premature conclusion that it is now "all up" with the Italians.

In responsible quarters more balanced views have been taken. It is realized that with the Nazi heel now shoved well down into the Italian boot, it would take more than the destruction of a large part of Italy's fleet to insure the early collapse of Italy.

Moreover, there is evidence from the battle of the Ionian Sea that Germany has taken a hand in the destinies of the Italian Navy.

Nevertheless, the strategic importance of the British victory, and especially of its sweeping nature, is considered very great here.

Control of Mediterranean

In the event the Balkans become a major battlefront, it is pointed out, the significance of a virtually complete and unchallenged control of the Eastern Mediterranean which the successful outcome of this battle now gives to the British, hardly can be exaggerated.

The diplomatic importance of the victory, it is held here, is practically as great in view of the arrival of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, at Rome. Just as the Yugoslav revolt is believed here to have weakened Adolf Hitler's position with the Japanese envoy, so such a catastrophic naval reverse as has been suffered by the Italian fleet at the hands of the British is expected to take the wind out of Benito Mussolini's sails in his coming conversations with Mr. Matsuoka.

Tactically, the main importance of the naval victory, as seen here, is that it is almost certain to release a number of both light and heavy units of the British fleet for use in the Battle of the Atlantic where additional warships are needed badly by Britain.

The tactical aspect of the sea battle which has received the most attention from naval experts in London is the way in which airplanes were used successfully to overtake fast-fleeing Italian vessels and, by use of both bombs and torpedoes, to damage and delay them until the slower British ships were able to overtake them.

Plane-Fleet Co-operation

Many naval observers here are encouraged by this example of successful co-operation on a large scale between the air arm and the fleet, because they see in it the most hopeful sign so far that an answer can be found to the intensive German air counterattacks on the fleet which so seriously hindered British operations during the campaign in Norwegian waters last year. It is regarded as an important detail that, although German divebombers took part in the attack they registered no hits on British ships and lost two of their number.

The presence of about 35 Germans among the rescued crews of the Italian warships is taken here as a definite indication that Italy's Fleet only emerged under heavy German pressure—some observers even maintain that the ships may have been commanded under German supervision.

Important as these diplomatic and strategic tactical considerations are, however, the effect on British morale is at least as significant. A naval victory always keys up enthusiasm in Britain more than the most successful land engagement. Although it is amitted that the Italian Fleet hardly could be said to have put up a serious fight, the smoothness and efficiency with which the Royal Navy operated and came off completely unscathed without a casualty save the loss of two airplanes, has encouraged enormously the British people as a whole.

Vichy Objects Via U. S. On Shelling by British

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 1

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, today delivered to the State Department—for transmittal to the British Government—a protest from the Vichy Government against the shelling by British warships of a convoy of French merchantment off the coast of Algiers.

M. Henry-Haye said he would explain to State Department officials the details of a barter arrangement under which foodstuffs have been exchanged between the occupied and unoccupied zones in France.

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—A British naval officer declared today the Italians had 3 battleships, 11 cruisers and 14 destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean battle on March 28 and 29 against Britain's 3 battleships, 1 aircraft carrier, 4 cruisers, and an undisclosed number of destroyers.

"Some" destroyers from the Greek fleet participated in the engagement in which the British claimed to have sunk 3, possibly 4, Italian cruisers and 2, possibly 3, destroyers in addition to damaging the 35,000-ton battleship Vittorio Veneto.

The naval officer said the battle was historic and that losses inflicted on the Italians without any British damage or casualties was "nothing short of a miracle."

[The Italian High Command, however, declared one British cruiser was sunk and two other British warships damaged.]

The officer said Britain's Mediterranean Fleet commander, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, concluded that the Italian force's "probable intentions were to attack our convoys between Egypt and Greece."

It was also disclosed here that the 7,215-ton, six-inch gun cruiser Orion was the bait in the British naval trap which lured Italian warships into the week-end battle of the Mediterranean.

For four hours on March 28 the Orion played fugitive from the Italians until the British heavy forces closed in.

Ship Losses Drop

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The Admiralty, announcing a further drop in sea warfare losses today, stated that 17 ships totaling 59,141 tons had been sunk during the week ending March 23.

[On March 22 the German High Command announced that battleship squadrons operating in the North Atlantic had sunk 22 merchant ships totaling more than 116,000 tons. No date was given for the sinkings. In the week ending March 16 the Admiralty reported 27 ships totaling 94,402 tons and 25 ships totaling 98,832 tons for the week ending March 9.]

The losses for the week ended March 23 were given as 10 British merchantmen of 24,940 tons; 6 allied of 27,528 tons, and 1 neutral ship of 6,673 tons.

The average weekly loss since the war began is given by the British as 65,000 tons, excluding ships sunk in the army evacuation from Dunkirk.

French Tally Loss

VICHY, France, April 1 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that the French suffered four fatalities and seven wounded in the exchange of fire March 30 between British warships and French batteries on the North African coast.

He said, however, there were no casualties aboard the convoy of four French merchantmen which the British warships vainly ordered to halt. It fled into the Algerian port of Nemours.

[The British said previously they had withheld fire on the merchant ships.]

The spokesman declared the merchantmen refused to stop because the British have been seizing ships halted on the pretense they were to be searched for war material. He cited six recent cases of what he called "unjustified" seizures, including two empty oil tankers.

"If the British really believed the freighters carried war material they would try to sink our ships," he said.

New Government in Syria

VICHY, France, April 1 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the Levantine States, announced over the Beirut, Lebanon, radio today a new Syrian Government and appealed for an end to street demonstrations.

The members of the new Government were not identified in the radiocast.

General Dentz said France recognized Syrian aspirations for independence, but could not grant such independence now in view of the world situation. He announced decisions had been made for:

A Ministerial government to replace the present Administrative Council; formation of a Representative Advisory Assembly; a legislative Council of States and a program of food supplies and public works.

General Dentz announced that the Syrian Government would participate in organizing food supply and appealed for public order. There has been rioting over food restrictions with several fatalities.

Demand for Cats Soars in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A marked increase in the popularity of kittens here these days as compared with dogs has been brought about by meat rationing.

Parents like their children to have pets, even in wartime, it seems, and they find kittens much easier to feed than puppies. In consequence, cats and kittens are at a premium.

One London dealer told a reporter he could sell more than 1,000 a week if he could get them. One day he obtained 50 kittens, after trying to buy 1,000, but within two days the last one had been sold.

"There is scarcely any supply," he said. "We have been getting an average of about two dozen kittens a week, and we have thousands of requests for them."

Peace Prize Won By London Student

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The 1940 Cecil Peace Prize of £100 has been awarded to Mr. Leslie Claud Greenberg, student of University College here.

The prize, founded by Viscount Cecil, stanch advocate of the League of Nations idea, is offered yearly for an essay on a subject connected with the maintenance of international peace, and having some bearing on the principles of the League.

It may be competed for by all university students in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under 25 years, who have not taken their degree.

Work in Harvests For Businessmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England — A scheme whereby 1,000 Liverpool businessmen will assist in the harvesting of crops in the coming summer is being prepared by a committee of the Liverpool branch of the National Farmer's Union.

Devoting one of two days each week to helping farmers, these businessmen will receive the standard agricultural rate per hour. The scheme is to operate from the early potato season right through the summer.

Reuters Changes Chairman After Long Occupancy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Reuters, semiofficial British news agency, has recently appointed a new chairman in succession to Sir Roderick Jones who had held that position for nearly a quarter of a century.

The new chairman is Mr. Samuel Storey, M. P., who is also Parliamentary Private Secretary to Miss Florence Horsbrugh, herself Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Storey is a well-known newspaper proprietor and a former chairman of the Press Association. He was President of the Newspaper Society in 1933.

Reuters, like the Press Association, is controlled on a nonprofit basis by the provincial newspapers, and the shares are held on terms designed to prevent any individual control which might be used to further personal or political aims.

'Royal April Fools' Mark Anniversary

By the British Press Service

London, April 1

Britain's Royal Air Force today celebrates its 23rd anniversary.

It was on April 1, 1918, that the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service merged and became officially known as the Royal Air Force.

The country then hailed the pilots, who were at that time shooting down German planes three for one, as the "Royal April Fools."

New Defense Against Nazis

Wide World; International

Personal Equation in Fire Fighting

Upper: A young woman places the millionth stirrup pump on a pile after it was produced in a factory in northeast England recently. The pumps are processed by girls operating the factory and are used by fire-fighting squads in London and other cities to extinguish blazes started by incendiary bombs. Lower: This woman, who resembles a "two-gun" girl of the western plains, actually is demonstrating a device to extinguish fire bombs. The "antifyre" gun shoots a compound powder charge on an incendiary bomb, smothering it. Spare charges are carried in the canisters and a visor is attached to the metal hat to give the wearer added protection. Photos passed by British censor.

Noel Coward Flies To Britain to Report On Big War Efforts

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Noel Coward, the playwright-actor, left for England yesterday aboard the Yankee Clipper to report on his recent tour of Australia and New Zealand where he said he found the war efforts "superb"—a little short of remarkable."

The Clipper carried 5,775 pounds of mail and 27 passengers, 20 of them bound for Europe. The flight marked Pan American Airway's first anniversary of operations out of La Guardia Field.

The only woman passenger was Gertrude Jean Rodgers of Monmouth, Ill., a Y. W. C. A. secretary en route to Toulouse, France, to serve as program advisor at two Y. W. C. A. centers. She worked recently on the Boston Y. W. C. A. staff.

Three passengers who said they were "acting on orders of the U. S. Government" declined to reveal their mission. They were Waverly A. Reeves, of East Lynn, Mass.; David R. Shouts, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Frank R. Davies, of Sutton, Surrey, England.

N. Y. Surface Train Makes Its Last Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Ending a 90-year-old traffic pattern, a long freight puffed and heaved out of the Seventeenth Street yard of the New York Central System in West Side Manhattan March 29. With the rumble of its wheels and screech of whistle the last surface train disappeared from the city's streets. Henceforth the New York Central freight service will run over elevated tracks with private sidings out of a new era yard at Thirty-third Street.

With the passing of the street-level freights go also the "Tenth Avenue cowboys" who have been riding train herd on the lower West Side since the Board of Aldermen in 1850 decreed that locomotives and other cars might run from Chambers to Thirty-first Streets if they employed "a proper person to precede the trains on horseback to give the necessary warning in a suitable manner of their approach."

Elimination of the yard and freight service to smooth out another speed age traffic tangle is one of the final steps in a 15-year West Side Improvement program, which will be completed this summer with removal of the Tenth Avenue tracks and repaving.

Spanish Internees Seized by France For African Duty

VICHY, France, April 1 (AP)—One hundred former members of the International Brigade which fought on the Government's side in the Spanish civil war were forcibly taken from the Argeles internment camp a week ago, it is reliably reported, and sent to North Africa.

It is presumed that the men will be put to work on the Trans-Saharan Railway which the French Government has ordered built.

The report said gendarmes, soldiers and members of the youth group, Compagnons de France, encircled the camp and barracks while four gendarmes took each man to a truck.

Woman internees threw sand in the guards' eyes, children tried to fight the police and some of the men resisted and were knocked down and dragged away, this report said.

Huge Sales, Little Yield

CLAREMONT, Calif. (AP)—Sale of about 25,000,000 copies of the book "In His Steps" yielded only a pittance in royalties to its author, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan. Considered the most widely sold book in the world except the Bible, Mr. Sheldon's work was published under a faulty copyright, he revealed here.

Swiss Build Unity With Social Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss, who realize that their best prospect of maintaining their independence amid the surrounding aggressive powers is to present a united front at home, have been concentrating on an intensive building up of the Nation's "social feeling."

In the face of war hardships and dangers the motto "one for all and all for one" is more and more being put into actual practice.

Any Swiss paper, whether it be a workers' paper, a bourgeois paper or a Roman Catholic-Conservative paper, shows on almost every page evidence of the strength of Swiss social conscience.

The double inside page of a recent "Actualis," new pictorial daily, is devoted to pictures of a youths' skiing camp in the midst of the beautiful Alpine scenery near Pontresina, not so long ago a region reserved for the very wealthy of Europe and America and also frequented by nabobs and rajahs and princes and kings of the Near and Far East.

The young boys in this camp are solely from the working class and of families, which under ordinary circumstances could not afford to send their children on vacations. All expenses are paid by the State or from funds of the Social Democratic Party.

Vacations for the workers' children have long been a chief part of the program of the workers' parties. They planned them themselves and put them through themselves with money of their own or money legislated to them for this purpose. No Swiss child need be deprived of a yearly vacation in the mountains because of lack of funds. Although the Swiss have no seashore of their own, Swiss workers have a camp on the Adriatic, where they send their children.

Some Don't Approve

Walking through a mountainous region which because of the poverty of the soil is among Switzerland's most underprivileged, the writer met an unkempt lad of ten gliding along the crisp snow with a fine pair of skis and ski poles. Asked where he got the excellent skis, he said that they belonged to the school which had several pairs supplied by the Swiss ski club for the use of the children.

There are some old-fashioned folk who do not understand Switzerland's new social spirit and who do not approve of vacation and sport projects because they have never had such things in their youth. One worker, whose youth fell in the period where these things were just commencing, told how his father refused to let him partake in a class outing, though it would not have cost him a penny.

The father said he was afraid that if his son went traveling about he would become proud and think himself better than his father who had never had anything or gone anywhere.

The worker told how he had his mother wake him at four on the morning of the great outing and how he scooted off to join his classmates despite father's orders. When he came home in the evening his teacher came with him and explained to his father in a nice way how foolish it was to try to keep his son from joining in the new Swiss way of life.

The father soon saw the point and never again caused any difficulties.

Needs Carefully Reckoned

The financial protection of the families of the soldiers on the frontier is the most important of these, especially in view of anti-militarist propaganda of the Communists and extreme left wing Social Democrats. The careful reckoning of the needs of each family is essential in view of the great expense involved. Country folk get less than city folk because living is cheaper in the country than in the city. Families with many children get more than families of few children. In 1940 190 million francs (about $47,000,000) were paid out to families of soldiers.

Another technique for distributing war burdens is the granting of subventions by Federal and cantonal governments to make up for the increased cost of living. This technique has not and will not be applied on a large scale to include all the workers, because the authorities and the people rightfully think this would only lead to a further increase in the cost of living and necessitate further subventions and wage increases.

It has, however, been applied for some of the poorer citizens and in cases where it was really necessary.

So thorough is the search for needy cases that the state with the help of the cantonal governments is even granting additional payments to unemployed workers, especially in the low-wage categories, to supplement their unemployment insurance. It is measures such as these which keep real poverty on a large scale from Switzerland. It is practically impossible to find a real down-and-outer in Switzerland.

In no field is the Swiss social feeling more obvious than in the distribution of food stuffs which are short because of war. Oils, butter, bread, grains are carefully rationed so that everyone can have his share and no one too much. The entire wheat crop was confiscated by the Government to insure equal distribution and to prevent the farmers feeding grain suitable for man to the livestock. A census of the pigs in the country was taken and various measures were passed to limit the number slaughtered.

Not only does each individual get enough, and not too much under the rationing system, but even the hotels and restaurants are rationed, so that the restaurants in the poorer sections of town are not put at a disadvantage. Recently the elaborate menus of the better hotels and restaurants were severely restricted as to the amount of meat fats and sugar which can be served as well as to the number of courses which can be served in a menu and the number of special dishes which can be offered à la carte.

The result of these measures is that the middle and lower middle class restaurants serve a better meal than any other European country and one which in food value and abundance does not lag behind the best hotels in town.

Sanctuary for Art Proposed by Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Suggestions for the protection of works of art and natural science in time of war have just been made in a Swiss paper, the Tribune de Genève. The proposed measures would include: Declaring the exterritoriality of the "works of art and science" and of a surrounding area in a certain radius. This exterritoriality could be conceived and applied along the lines of the same privilege now enjoyed by embassies and legations.

Thus would be created around historical castles and cathedrals small refuge areas, where libraries and museums also would be located, and in which, or near which, no military work, no factory or deposit of ammunition of any kind would be tolerated, and from which all soldiers would be excluded.

U. S. Warned on 'Deceptions'

PARIS via Berlin—March 19—delayed—(AP)—Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador to German authorities in Paris, told foreign correspondents today that the United States is engaging in a war "which may bring very heavy deceptions."

His statement was a comment on the March 15 speech of President Roosevelt promising unstinted aid to England.

"We have ourselves spoken for a long time of democracy," he said. "That is a word which has cost us a lot. And I believe that the French soldiers who were sent to fight against Germans when told that they were defending democracy did not understand very well why they were defending the word.

"England is a democracy, but Greece is not. So to make war for a word that everybody interprets his own way is a very terrible thing."

He said it was true German troops in France were using quantities of fine wines, but that it was impossible to get any others from the occupied zone.

Bordeaux is especially suffering, he said, because raw materials which came from the colonies for her industries are diverted to Marseille.

Bordeaux oil refineries, chocolate factories, canning plants and cooking oil industries are short of material, he said.

The northern mines have not enough timber, he added, and it is impossible to transport the pines needed by rail because of a shortage of 80,000 freight cars.

The return by Germany of 30,000 freight cars taken after the occupation, he said, "would be too good."

Negotiations are under way at Wiesbaden, the seat of the Armistice Commission, he disclosed, to reduce the costs of maintaining the occupation forces. He declared Pierre Laval, before his dismissal as Vice-Premier last December, had obtained an agreement for the reduction of this cost.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

NDLMB Seeking to End Two More Defense Strikes

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A Defense Labor Mediation Board panel, attempting to settle a Congress of Industrial Organizations dispute with the International Harvester Company, met today with representatives of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee.

The union is seeking wage increases and union recognition.

Officials said the panel would meet later with company representatives.

Meanwhile another panel of the Board considered again the strike at the Cornell-Dubilier (Condenser Corporation) plant at Plainfield, N. J.

Board officials said the panel would consider the case first without consulting either union or company representatives and would meet with them tomorrow. The strike was believed settled Saturday night but workers announced yesterday they would not return to their jobs today. It was called by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the American Federation of Labor to force recognition of the union.

It was also learned today that a policy of banning jurisdictional strike stoppages on defense construction and the collection of initiation fees from non-union workers before they have been accepted into union membership had been adopted by the A. F. of L.'s Building Trades Department.

The action was taken during a week-end meeting of A. F. of L. building trades officials, and the policy was sent out immediately to 512 local Building Trades Councils with an accompanying letter urging "immediate and complete compliance."

The building trades chiefs placed no ceiling on the size of the initiation fee to be collected, but said in a resolution that the fee "shall be the minimum possible in view of the benefits received" from union membership.

As a result of the action of the Building Trades Union heads it was said that non-union workers will not now be asked to sign up for union membership or pay for work permits before going to work on defense projects.

Further strike news included the statement by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that he was "considering" introducing legislation to deny collective bargaining rights under the Wagner Act to unions led by Communists, German-American Bundists, or members "of any subversive organization."

The Texan's statement to newsmen was followed late in the day by an assertion from Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California that "no greater sacrifices should be expected of labor than of any other group."

Representative Dies, Chairman of the House Committee on Unamerican Activities, said he was considering another bill to require dismissal from defense industries of all members of "subversive" organizations. He added he would not offer the measures if public opinion forced Communists from unions and from responsible jobs in factories engaged on defense contracts.

Indicative of Congressional concern over the strike situation was the demand for the establishment of a seven-member House committee to investigate labor conditions and causes of strikes on Government projects and defense plants.

The Labor Department said today approximately 1,000,000 man days of idleness were involved in 240 strikes during February.

The number of strikes was 20 more than were listed in January but workers involved numbered 60,000 as compared with 65,000 in January.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee introduced today legislation to permit the Government to take over the Allis-Chalmers and other struck plants upon determination merely that such stoppages are interfering with the defense program.

N. Y. Tug Strike?

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A strike by 2,500 tugboat men that would tie up harbor traffic and thus delay shipment of war supplies to Britain has been threatened by Local 333 of the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor.

William B. Bradley, President of the local, notified tugboat operators the strike would take effect by midnight Wednesday unless wage increase demands were met.

The men work 115 tugs comprising the entire harbor fleet with the exception of tugs owned by railroads.

Many of them are engaged in towing lighters and barges loaded with arms and munitions.

Ship Workers Back

WILMINGTON, Del., April 1 (AP)—Workers at the Pusey and Jones shipyards returned to their jobs this morning after a one-day "holiday" yesterday and subsequent signing of a contract by the company and the union. Provisions of the contract are retroactive to Feb. 16.

Now operating at top capacity on ship contracts, the company has about 1,400 men on its pay rolls. Plans to enlarge the yards' capacities are under consideration.

Miss Perkins' View

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., April 1 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins says rapid progress is being made toward settlement of strikes in the United States and that "only two or three" strikes proved serious problems.

Asked in an interview if the strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company property in Milwaukee would be placed before the new Defense Mediation Board, Miss Perkins said "we never attempt to cross any bridges until we come to them."

Strikes Are Not Unpatriotic, According to President's Wife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today called upon the American public not to look upon strikes as a lack of patriotism on the part of labor.

Asked at a press conference if she had any comment on the present wave of disputes between management and labor, the President's wife described a bill introduced by Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California to make national defense strikes "treason" as "perfect nonsense."

Mrs. Roosevelt advised the public not to become over-excited about the labor situation. "We are not yet at war, and I hope we are not going to be at war," she declared. "We should not yet behave as though this were a case of patriotism."

Labor disputes, the President's wife declared, should still be looked upon as disagreements between two groups trying to get just returns for what they are doing. Every effort should be made to meet the Nation's production needs at this time, but it should be a joint effort of management and labor, she held. Both sides, she added, should be willing to agree to mediation as quickly as possible.

Establishment of the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board should be a great help in the present confused situation, the President's wife said, explaining that unless the public has some just board to go to for both sides, it doesn't take the trouble to get at the facts.

Describing her visit to Ft. Bragg, near Fayetville, N. C., with the President yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had inquired especially into recreation facilities, health, civilan housing and food, since these were the subjects mothers of the draftees usually wrote to her about.

The President's wife said she knew nothing about a report copyrighted by the Boston Post that her son James and Miss Romelle Schneider, his nurse, would be married by a Roman Catholic priest, "shortly after Easter." She said she was "quite sure" James was not joining the Roman Catholic Church.

The President took time from official business today for a family luncheon with Mrs. Roosevelt, James, and Franklin, Jr. The latter, an ensign in the Naval Reserve, reports Thursday for duty aboard the Destroyer Mayrant.

France Holds 13 In Communist 'Joke'

VICHY, France, April 1 (AP)—Police held 13 persons today on charges of participating in what was described as a Communist April Fool Day plot to "rename" Marseille streets after Maurice Thorez, exiled Leftist leader.

Police found a quantity of signs reading "Maurice Thorez Street," evidently designed to be placed over regular street signs in Marseille last night.

Six young girls also were arrested and charged with distributing leaflets "or Communist inspiration."

In addition, some 60 Communist deputies and leaders were escorted aboard ships by police at Marseille to be removed from France to Algeria.

U. S. Jury Indicts Three Drug Firms

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A Federal grand jury indicted three drug manufacturing companies and seven of their officers yesterday on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the sale of insulin.

The companies named are: Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, and E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

The indictment alleges that the defendents unlawfully combined and conspired to bring about arbitrary, uniform and non-competitive prices for insulin and to prevent free and normal competition in the sale of that drug.

This Is Unbelievable Even on April First

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 1

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt "simply can't remember" what her new Easter outfit is like.

She does recall ordering a new dress and bonnet before she left for a short trip through the South.

"I have been trying to think what it was," she said today at her press conference.

They Didn't Have to Fight, but Do

Wide World

American Volunteers in Royal Flying Corps

The Eagle Squadron is composed of a group of American fliers who volunteered for service with the British Royal Flying Corps and is now in service overseas. Several of its members flew for France prior to the German conquest. By permission of King George, the Squadron is entitled to wear a special badge, the letters "E. S." over a spread eagle.

(1) Pilot Officer John Keith Alexander of Los Angeles, Calif., testing the guns of his Hurricane Fighter in the butts, before taking to the air. (2) Pilot Officer Eugene Quimby Tobin, from Los Angeles, uses his flying boots to carry his maps and gloves at the Squadron base "somewhere in England." (3) Pilot Officer Stanley Michel Kolendorski of Lakehurst, N. J., climbing into his Hurricane Fighter to go into action. (4) Two Hurricanes of the Eagle Squadron taking off on a patrol flight "somewhere in England." (5) This photo taken "somewhere in England" recently shows some of the Eagle Squadron pilots: (left to right) Pilot Officers Sam Alfred Maureillo of Astoria, N. Y.; Charles Edward Bateman of San Gabriel, Calif.; Stanley Michel Kolendorski of Lakehurst, N. J.; Squadron Leader W. E. G. Taylor of New York City, commanding officer of the Eagle Squadron; Nathaniel Maranz of New York City; Andrew Mamedoff of Thompson, Conn.; Eugene Quimby Tobin of Los Angeles; Luke Elbert Allen of Ignatio, Colo.; unidentified; Peter Benjamin Provensano of Chicago; Gregory Augustus Daymond of San Carlos, Calif.; unidentified; William Henry Nichols of San Carlos, Calif. Photos passed by British censor.

Operator-Union Coal Parleys Spurred by Roosevelt's 'Must'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Soft coal mine owners and representatives of the United Mine Workers Union renewed contract discussions at the Biltmore Hotel today, spurred by a "must" request from President Roosevelt urging that the deadlock be broken to prevent a production halt in an output vital to industry and defense.

The contract between the operators and the union expired last night, and 400,000 miners producing 80 per cent of the Nation's bituminous output technically ceased work. Today, however, is Miners' Day, traditional observance of initiation of the eight-hour day in the coal field, and if the impasse is broken before midnight and the miners go underground tomorrow the stoppage will not be felt.

"Uninterrupted operation of the bituminous coal industry is extremely important," the President said in a telegram to operators and union officials in care of Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the United States Conciliation Service, who has taken part in the proceedings. "Suggest if necessary you continue negotiations during Tuesday looking to satisfactory arrangements. Shall expect report through Steelman before midnight."

John L. Lewis, President of the Mine Workers, and Ezra Van Horn, spokesman for the operators, would not comment on the President's telegram before its presentation to the full negotiating committee this morning. The communication came several hours after announcement by the operators and the union spokesmen that no agreement on a new contract had been reached for last night's deadline.

The telegram was viewed as indication that the Federal Administration would not permit the stoppage to drag on for several weeks as it did for six in 1939, in the hazard to the defense program, many plants engaged in this production having only two weeks' supply of fuel available.

A union proposal to continue work pending settlement of the dispute, providing any eventual benefits be made retroactive to April 1 had been disapproved by the operators as entailing a "contingent liability" of many millions to production costs. Several bituminous operators producing 15 percent of the Nation's soft coal outside the Appalachian field have accepted this condition, however, and will continue operations pending solution of the dispute.

If the negotiations do not reach an agreement soon under Dr. Steelman's direction, it was seen as certain here today that the dispute would be handed to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for adjudication.

The negotiations have snagged mainly on the operators' refusal to consider a $1 a day flat increase in the basic wage of $6 for the North and $5.60 for the South. The Union also seeks a guarantee of 200 days of work a year, vacations with pay, abolition of the reject clause under which miners are "docked" for inferior coal taken from the mines, and other benefits.

The operators say Union demands would increase the cost of coal by $500,000 a day, although Mr. Lewis fixes the cost at only $212,000 daily.

Dr. Steelman, questioned last night if he were hopeful of an early settlement, said he could give no such assurance.

The most encouragnig sign as the parley resumed under the President's prodding today was that negotiations were continuing.

Mr. Van Horn told reporters that no agreement had been reached on any of the items under discussion.

The Union's subcommittee made a report to the Union's 100-member Appalachian Scale Committee at the Roosevelt Hotel yesterday afternoon, and was instructed to continue its efforts for worker benefits, Mr. Lewis said.

Violence in Harlan

HARLAN, Ky., April 1 (AP)—Two men were shot and wounded today as picket lines formed in the Harlan County coal fields after the United Mine Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, ordered miners to quit work last midnight until a new working contract is negotiated for the Appalachian area.

Earl Jones, a mine guard was wounded at the plant of the Mary Helen Coal Corporation at Coalgood, about six miles from here.

At the Harlan-Central Coal Corporation plant at Totz, Frank Joyner, identified by Capt Green Lee of the Lynch, Ky., police deparment as a U. M. W. picket, was shot in the leg. Captain Green said that it was not immediately determined how Mr. Joyner was wounded.

Between 40 and 50 automobiles loaded with pickets were on the property of the Mary Helen Corporation where Mr. Jones was shot. This was the first reported violence in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields after the union's order.

Display of British War Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Canvasses whereon British artists have recorded their country's far-flung war effort will go on display here May 3 in an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art which will be formally opened by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

Many of the paintings and other art work, originally scheduled to be part of an exhibit to open last November, arrived in January after having been given up as lost at sea. Since then, the exhibit has been postponed to allow inclusion of work done by British artists since November.

The exhibition, to be called "Art of Britain at War," will comprise oils, watercolors, drawings, posters, prints, cartoons, photographs, films, architecture and camouflage. Leading painters and draughtsmen, appointed by the British naval, military and air forces, have recorded scenes ranging from the evacuation of Dunkirk to air raid shelter scenes, following a policy found successful in the first World War when artists were assigned to paint scenes of stirring exploits.

The exhibition will remain in New York throughout the summer, after which it will go to other cities in the United States and Canada.

RAF Uses New Type Bomb With 'Devastating Results'

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—A new type of high explosive bomb produced results which "appeared to be devastating" in a British overnight raid on the German port and industrial city of Emden, the Air Ministry said today.

Bremen also was reported heavily hit, with ship-building yards the principal targets, but the Ministry mentioned the new bombs—their nature not announced—only in the raid on Emden.

"Masses of debris flying through the air were outlined against the glow of the fires," a communiqué said in describing the effects, "and the results appeared to be devastating."

The Ministry of Information quoted a pilot as saying he saw "houses take to the air" when the bombs burst.

Rotterdam Also Raided

Smaller-scale raids also were made on Bremerhaven and Oldenberg and the Nazi-held Netherlands harbor of Rotterdam.

Although London was bomb-free for the eleventh successive night, German bombers caused "considerable damage" in a northeast town, where flares, incendiaries and heavy bombs hit a newspaper office, an air raid precautions center and public buildings. A number of casualties were reported.

[In Berlin the High Command reported today that German bomber units had attacked port facilities at Hull and Yarmouth, sank a 1,000-ton merchant ship from a convoy off the English coast, and damaged hangars at an airport in southern England.]

Striking at German seapower, British air units scored two bomb hits on a Nazi destroyer yesterday off the Frisian Islands, causing her to halt with a heavy list, the Air Ministry said, and raided German supply ships.

They struck, too, at gun emplacements and troops in a series of offensive actions described as "busy and successful."

Escorting Small Convoy

The German destroyer reported damaged was said by the Air Ministry news service to have been escorting a small convoy. Later yesterday afternoon another German convoy was sighted and a direct hit clouded one of the ships in quantities of black smoke, according to the service.

Gun emplacements and camouflaged buildings among the sand dunes on one of the Dutch Frisian Islands also were attacked.

"German troops were on parade in front of one of the buildings as our aircraft roared over only 50 feet above ground," the news service went on.

"On another of the islands our aircraft found a long, gray army hut with many German troops standing around it. A direct hit on the hut produced volumes of black smoke. During this attack our aircraft came down to 10 feet."

British Costs Set At £3,867,245,670

By the Associated Press

London, April 1

Britain spent a record total of £3,867,245,670 in the fiscal year ended last night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, said that this compared with £3,317,972,855 in the year before.

Total ordinary revenue was £1,408,867,097, leaving a deficit of £2,458,378,573.

'Dive to Victory'

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—A three-mile "dive to victory" by the pilot of an RAF Spitfire, attacked by four German Messerschmitt 109's 20,000 feet above the sea, was reported by the Air Ministry yesterday.

The Ministry said the British pilot eluded the Germans' concentrated assault, put his nose down and "went into a dive of such velocity that the transparent cover of the cockpit was torn off and the goggles whipped off his face."

At 4,000 feet above the English Channel waters, the RAF pilot pulled out of his dive, the account continued, and saw a German plane which had been pursuing him hurtle past out of control and plunge into the sea.

Nazi Plane Losses

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday that 155 Nazi planes were destroyed in the first three months of the year by RAF fighters, anti-aircraft guns, balloon barrages, and unexplained "other causes."

British losses in the same period were placed at 41 fighters. There was no reference to bomber losses.

Ninety-four Nazi planes were claimed by the Fighter Command, 51 by anti-aircraft, and the remaining 10 by balloon barrages and the "other couses."

The RAF had its biggest night on Feb. 13, when eight German bombers were reported downed.

The report also noted that the Fighter Command had carried out 14 attacks on German-occupied territory since January.

The three-month scores showed increased effectiveness of anti-aircraft gunners, their best month being March, when they were credited with destroying 23 raiders.

Rolling Police Fortress Cows Allis-Chalmers Demonstrators

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1 (AP)—The Milwaukee Police Department's rolling fortress—22 feet of armor plate manned by sharpshooters and tear gas bombers—again today broke up disturbances on strikers' picket lines at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

Lumbering along South 70th Street, which bounds the west side of the huge factory in suburban West Allis, the car commanded the respect of pickets at all times.

Disorders developed as the day shift of production workers reported for duty in the fourth day of a back-to-work movement requested by national defense officials. But the sight of the approaching fortress prompted disturbers to fall back when it came within 100 feet of them.

In contrast with last evening, when a sharp outbreak brought the monster's initial use, the police did not resort to tear gas. It was necessary only for the chauffeur to head his machine at the marching column to effect dispersal.

The car was loaned to the Sheriff's Department for use in the strike.

Foot policemen and Deputy Sheriffs battled with the crowd as the fortress moved from one trouble spot to another.

A line of pickets started a march down the west side of the broad street later in the morning. Suddenly the column turned about and attempted to parade back down the east or factory side. Again the police fortress broke it up.

Declaring the use of tear gas was unjustified, Deputy Sheriff Harold Plumb summarily resigned after yesterday's disorder on the picket line had been quelled.

Mr. Plumb removed his badge and handed it to Capt. William Hannon with a statement of his resignation. Mr. Plumb had been on the Sheriff's force since 1932. Sheriff Joseph J. Shinners later accused Mr. Plumb of openly criticizing his handling of the disturbance and of permitting a "gapping hole" to develop in the police lines.

The Sheriff said Mr. Plumb would not be given an opportunity to submit a formal resignation, adding that he would prefer charges and lay the case before the County Civil Service Commission.

The company announced 3,441 production workers reported for duty on the 8 a. m. shift. The normal force is 5,400. Yesterday, the company said, 3,169 were on hand for day work, compared with a company report of 2,021 last Friday, the first day of the back-to-work movement.

Alaska Highway Dream Seen Drawing Close to Fulfillment

SEATTLE, Wash., April 1 (AP)—The recent meeting here of the British Columbia-Alaska Highway Commission has stirred new hope among proponents of an international highway link between the United States and Alaska.

After fruitless years of campaigning for the "Highway to the Midnight Sun" as a territorial defense project and a route to open up a scenic wonderland of the North, they envisage now the increasing prospect that world calamity may bring their dream to fulfillment.

Delegate Anthony Dimond of Alaska has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate $25,000,000 for the estimated cost of the undertaking.

The Alaska Northwest Emergency Defense Committee has been organized here to sound the tomtoms for the Continent-spanning artery.

The Highway Commission, led by Chairman Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington has pressed the issue before the Canadian-U. S. Joint Defense Board.

The highway would wind through a region of turbulent streams and towering timber across valleys and slopes as far as the eye can see. By one route, the highway's greatest elevation would be 3,150 feet, less than on the transcontinental highways.

For six decades after acquisition of the rich northern territory from Russia for $7,200,000 in 1867, Alaska was accessible only by sea. The air lanes were opened only in recent years.

For many years the possibility of a highway to the North has been the vision of a few, but the birth of the specific highway proposal dates from 1928, when Donald MacDonald, Associate Engineer of the Alaska Road Commission, mapped a highway route back of the coast ranges from Hazelton to Fairbanks.

The proposed route would follow a natural trough of comparatively light snowfall behind the Coastal Range.

The first Governmental action came in 1930, with passage of an Act of Congress to allow the President to name a commission to collaborate with a similar Canadian body. The present Alaskan International Highway Commission was established under a 1938 Congressional act. Surveys have proceeded under both acts.

Then came the wars across the Atlantic and Pacific, the race to arm the Nation, co-operative action with Britain and Canada and the rush of unprecedented millions of Government dollars into Alaska for the construction of half a dozen great air and naval bases.

Snarls in Labor Issues Eased By First Steps of 'Key Man'

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A one-time harvest hand from Arkansas with four college degrees and a hearty laugh has a key role in the Government's newest move to cut down strike interference with the flow of armaments from defense factories.

He is Dr. John Roy Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service and its corps of 110 mediators scattered around the country trying to keep peace between employers and employees.

Dr. Steelman emerges as the key man in the functioning of President Roosevelt's newly appointed National Defense Labor Mediation Board since the order creating the board says it shall deal only with those labor disputes which cannot be adjusted by the conciliation service.

So, whether the Defense Labor Mediation Board has a load of work or very little will depend on Dr. Steelman and his handling of mediation work in the early stages of employer-employee disputes.

Up to now he has had considerable success.

By persuasion and "psychology," Dr. Steelman and his mediators have softened up many a tough situation to bring two sides of a labor disputes together to work out an agreement.

Dr. Steelman's office is the dumping ground for hundreds of industrial troubles and a battery of telephones and speech amplifiers brings him a constant stream of voices from such points as New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, San Francisco or Seattle.

People who can't get into his office usually catch up with him carrying his lunch tray in the Labor Department cafeteria.

He makes a few speeches during the course of a year and one of his favorite themes is that lasting labor peace cannot be predicated on legal compulsion.

When talking to employer groups, Dr. Steelman likes to quote the views of Cyrus Ching, Director of Industrial Relations for the United States Rubber Company, and a member of the new Mediation Board, since it sums up his own:

"The type of union leadership with which you have to contend is in your hands to develop. If you want fighting opposition, fight the labor organization. If you want tricky opposition, be tricky. But if you want co-operative opposition—conduct yourself accordingly."

One of the best summarizations of Dr. Steelman comes from an industrialist:

"He is labor minded, but he is entirely fair minded. In negotiations, he tries to give labor everything to which it is entitled under the law, but he won't try to stretch the law to give labor the best of an argument. When he says something, you can depend on it."

'Key Man'

Dr. John R. Steelman
Director of Conciliation Service in U. S. Labor Department.

Output of Martin Planes Lags Because of Lack of Materials

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1 (AP)—An acute shortage of essential materials was blamed today for a marked lag in plane production at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Factory, working on orders for both the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Martin, a pioneer plane builder, said the lack of materials was so serious that the factory was operating at only about 75 per cent of its productive capacity and that both materials and men were being "rationed" in some departments.

The most critical shortages, he said, are in the production of prefabricated materials, such as aluminum forgings and castings, other vari-shaped parts, and government-furnished engines and propellers.

For forgings, castings and other vital parts, the company depends entirely upon subcontractors, who haven't the facilities to meet the demand because they can't get equipment from the machine-tool makers.

Propeller production is so far behind that new Martin Bombers are being flown to army airfields, and the propellers returned to the factory for other planes awaiting delivery.

Mr. Martin said hiring of men had ceased and there was work enough for only about 15,000 of his 17,000 employees. Some departments are operating only five days a week, with materials rationed to the various shops and men shifted about to spread out the work.

"Whenever we get a few carloads of materials, we go on a seven-day, 24-hour basis," he said. "We then work three full shifts. Unfortunately, we don't get enough materials."

He estimated it would be seven or eight months before new facilities under construction would begin to close the gap between supply and demand.

Triple Attack Launched On Bridges' Past

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (AP)—Government prosecutors, seeking the deportation of labor leader Harry Bridges, proceeded on a triple line of attack today.

They promised to show that the Australian leader of waterfront unions is or has been a member of not one, but three allegedly subversive organizations—the Communist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

At the opening session yesterday, it appeared the strategy would be first to spread into the record testimony intended to show the subversive and destructive aims of these organizations, and later to bring in witnesses to tell of Mr. Bridges' connections with them. Mr. Bridges flatly denies he ever has been a Communist.

Judge Clarence N. Goodwin, who made the opening statement for the Immigration Department, described the Communist Party as "a festering sore in the body politic."

His first witness was Benjamin Gitlow, lecturer, author of many articles purporting to expose the sinister character of Communistic activities in this country, and according to his assertion, a former General Secretary of the Communistic Party.

The party aims, he said, included:

Violent overthrow of all capitalistic governments;

Disorganizing the military force of this Government;

Gaining control of trade unions to foster revolutionary sentiment.

Mrs. Carol King, New York attorney defending Mr. Bridges, met adverse rulings from Judge Charles B. Sears of Buffalo, N. Y., in seeking dismisal of the charges and in trying to get into the record findings of Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School in the 1939 Bridges deportation case. Dean Landis held the evidence did not show convincingly that Mr. Bridges was a member of the Communist Party at the time the warrant was issued.

This time the proceeding is brought under the 1940 Alien Registration Act, which provides that an alien may be deported if he has ever been affiliated with a subversive organization. Mrs. King challenged constitutionality of this law as "ex post facto."

General Motors to Start Propeller Production Soon

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement by General Motors that it expects to begin the production of airplane propellers at its new Aero products Division plant in Dayton, Ohio, in July, places this giant automobile concern potentially in a position to invade the aircraft building field after the war amergency.

The propeller manufacture will place GM in the "complete line" status, that is, manufacturing engines, bodies and propellers, the essential parts of an airplane. Only two aviation companies, Curtiss-Wright and United Aircraft enjoy a similar status. The remaining accessories in an airplane, instruments, radio and fittings, are largely supplied by sub-contracting specialists. GM is also in a favored position in the accessory category having a much larger control of its accessories manufacture than many other companies.

General Motors is, of course, the builder of the Allison liquid-cooled engine at Indianapolis, Ind., used in America's fast planes. Now building at Melrose Park is a vast engine plant where the Buick division of GM will build radial air-cooled engines under a Pratt & Whitney license for national defense purposes. This will give GM radial engine experience.

A considerable stock interest is also held by GM in North American, Inc., at Ingleside, Calif., which is now building the "Harvard" trainer, a standard training plane used by the Royal Air Force. The United States Army Air Corps is also using such trainers. North American also has contracts for a heavy twin-engined bombing plane.

The new propeller division, according to C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors who made the announcement, was acquired from Engineering Products, Inc., which had been working on the development of a hydraulic airplane propeller for several years.

The new GM propeller, acceptance tests of which were speeded by the Material Division of the Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, will be of the infinitely variable pitch design in which the speed of the engine is held constant while the pitch of the blades are automatically changed by electro-hydraulic action as the load requirements of the flight vary. Propellers for pursuit ships will be the first types turned out.

* * *

Ice Study Board

Icing, one of the serious and lesser-known problems in air transport, is to be tackled co-operatively by a joint military, governmental, and commercial board in the first serious effort to understand and overcome this menace to aircraft operation.

D. W. (Tommy) Tomlinson, substratosphere experimenter and Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., disclosed over the week end that he had been appointed to head a special subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to study de-icing problems.

Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, notified Mr. Tomlinson that he had been chosen to head a 14-man group, composed of Army, Navy, CAA, Weather Bureau, educational, and commercial air-transport experts, to undertake an exhaustive survey. Mr. Tomlinson immediately requested Mr. Bush to call a meeting of the special committee in Washington early in April.

One of the first lines of study, Mr. Tomlinson indicated, would be the possibility of using engine exhaust heat to combat wing ice. "According to reports we have received, the Germans are using this principle of de-icing with good results in current military operations," he said.

Mr. Tomlinson directed the high altitude research experiments of his company which led to the establishment of the TWA's Stratoliner service. He flew more than 30 hours at altitudes exceeding 30,000 feet to study weather conditions and their effects on engine and aircraft operation.

Danes Forced to Cut More Wood for Fuel

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin, April 1 (AP)—Denmark just has ended a season of intensive tree-felling in an effort to meet her increased needs for wood.

Even roots were dug up for fuel. Much of the wood was cut for fuel in the new wood-burning generators on automobiles and trucks. Wooden shoes manufacture also is increasing.

Chestnuts are pressed for oil. Even nettles in cleared areas are harvested for fiber.

On With Spring Garden Work

With the last of the snow, garden duties begin. First comes the painting of tool handles if you have not already done so, and the straightening and cleaning of your garden room. This is also a good time to start a garden notebook, or a file system, with one card to each plant, on which to keep an accurate record of growth, time of bloom, characteristics of plant, cost, and all such items which you often wish you could remember from year to year, but seldom do.

Start your spring lawn cleaning as soon as the ground has dried. Give the lawn a thorough raking, and a rejuvenation job if it needs it. Burn excess leaves and branches, or use the leaves as a foundation for that compost heap you have always threatened to start. Choose an out-of-the-way corner for this and add to it bits of old sod, surplus soil, manure lime, old plant tops and all such things. Homemade compost is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best means of adding humus to your soil.

Remove leaves and winter mulches gradually from your flower beds, uncovering first the early-blooming, more hardy bulb flowers such as crocuses, scilla, chionodoxa; then tulips and daffodils. As the days grow warmer and there is less danger of frost at night, the perennial beds can be uncovered.

Save Your Ashes

The top mulch on the rose beds may be removed fairly early, just before the leaf buds break, to enable the air to get to the plants. Leave the ground hilled up around them until several weeks later. Replace any bedding roses that might have been winter-killed as soon as the ground is dried out, and prune them back severely. Established roses should be pruned to within a few inches of the ground if fine large blossoms are desired. If you prefer medium-sized blooms in greater numbers, prune less severely, leaving a foot or more of stems. This should be done (along with tree and shrub pruning) before the sap starts to flow. On a warm sunny spring day, spray your rose bushes with lime and sulphur or bordeaux.

Save ashes from your fireplace for delphinium, iris, grapes, and other non-acid-loving plants. Hardwood ashes contain an excellent supply of potassium and lime, and should be lightly raked in on application so the valuable chemical elements will not be leached out if exposed to the weather.

On warm sunny spring days be sure to ventilate your hotbed, but keep it covered at night against late frosts. Some of your early-sown seedlings can be transplanted to the hotbed or cold frame, or indoors in individual pots.

Sweet peas should be sown as early as possible in soil that has been prepared the previous fall. Plant them in a trench about five inches deep, and cover the seeds with one to two inches of soil. Fill in the trench gradually as the vines grow.

Sow Peas, Spinach Early

Sow peas and spinach as soon as the ground can be worked, but keep the rest of the vegetables to plant when the ground is thoroughly warm.

Clematis and bittersweet vines, or other rampantly growing vines are best thinned out before growth begins. Pruning of late-blooming shrubs is also urged now, but don't touch forsythia or lilacs or the early-flowering shrubs or you will lose some of this year's flowers. Pruning of these bushes should be done after they have finished blooming, with most of the cutting confined to the disposal of wilted flower heads.

Chrysanthemums, shasta daisies, beebalm and other late-blooming perennials may be separated and transplanted as soon as they come up. This need not be done every year; just when the plants seem crowded. Choose a cloudy day and keep the newly separated plants covered with berry boxes for a few days afterward.

Some perennials like veronicas and fall asters might have to be chopped apart or cut apart with a sharp knife. If this is so, it is high time they were looked after. You will find that they will grow much better as well as giving you additional husky plants for your garden.

Most plants can be cultivated as soon as they come up, to keep down the weeds. Pansies may be set out early, but it is best to keep annual asters, marigolds, cosmos and other rather tender annuals indoors until you are sure it is warm enough.
—E. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

Plane Production Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1 — Under the pressure of growing national defense and British needs the aircraft manufacturing industry of the United States increased its warplane productive facilities 28 per cent in the first two months of this year, according to Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. During the same period 27,261 new shop workers were hired, bringing the total number of persons employed in the aviation industry on March 1 up to 173,076, he said.

"The progress made in January and February demonstrates the remarkable ability with which the industry is achieving its goal in this vital phase of defense program," Colonel Jouett declared.

He said 24,122,230 square feet of productive floor space were in operation by airplane, engine and propeller companies on March 1, compared to 18,782,879 square feet on Jan. 1.

Alfred Rosenberg: U.S. Betrays Pioneers

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, Germany, April 1 (AP)—Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi philosopher, in an address recently before the Institute for Research Into the Jewish Question said there never will be a Jewish State.

As most, he said, there will be a "sort of Jewish reservation" under police supervision.

Herr Rosenberg, referring to the United States, named a dozen leading Jews and said they controlled the films, President Roosevelt, finance and so-called culture.

He said present-day America is a betrayal of hardy American pioneers, "a desecration of their memory," adding "there is no American culture—there isn't even an American State Opera."

At the opening ceremonies of the Institute were Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader; Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader, and representatives of Hungary, Denmark and Bulgaria.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Grace Moore Refused To Give Up

It Wasn't Her First Audition—But, After Years, Her Third Which Got Her Into Opera

By Marion Simms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little village of Jellico, nestled close to the northern boundary of Tennessee in the Cumberland mountains, is Grace Moore's home town. It can be found only on the map of Campbell County. Few outside the State, except mine operators and cotton manufacturers, know of its existence.

Grace was born in a lovely white house on a hillside—a house shaded by old magnolia trees. And the garden was filled with lilacs. There was a tall, handsome man, Father, known to the townspeople as Colonel Moore. The gay young woman was Mother, and there were two elder brothers—Richard and James.

Jellico was Grace's whole world for many years. She knew there were big cities beyond the mountain ranges; but the only women who traveled, so far as she knew, were the missionaries who occasionally visited the church. Having been a member of the Sunday School from the time she was three, religious services had an important part in Grace's childhood. Her father and mother were closely associated with the First Baptist Church. When Grace grew older she taught a Sunday School class, led a children's choir, and later sang as soloist at evening services.

A Happy Childhood

By the time Grace had grown into a tall, lanky girl with a mop of yellow hair, she had another brother, Martin, and a little sister, Emily. The young Moores led busy, happy lives. Afternoons, the neighborhood children would gather in the Moore yard to put on plays. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was their favorite. And Jabo, son of the Moores' negro cook, always got the part of the slave—since this entailed no makeup. The others would tie him to a tree and pretend to beat him, while he howled mightily. Grace always admired him because he could make more noise than she could. Years later, when she returned to Jellico on a concert tour, Jabo came backstage to see her.

"Jabo, you look just the same. You haven't grown an inch!" Grace told him in laughing wonder.

"No'm," he grinned back. "I expect my growth got stunted—playing the little slave so long."

At fifteen Grace was sent to Nashville to attend the famous Ward-Belmont school — although she had had her heart set on attending a music school. One year Mary Garden came to Nashville with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and the schoolgirls flocked to hear the great prima donna. Later, backstage, while Miss Garden talked graciously to the girls, a new ambition soared like a rocket in Grace's mind. She, too, would be a great opera star! After that, for some time, Grace wrote a daily letter to Miss Garden—pouring out her ambitions, problems, dreams.

"Many years later, when Mary Garden and I met in Paris, we laughed over those schoolgirl outbursts of mine," said Miss Moore.

This experience, coupled with her first visit at the opera, to see "Carmen," increased the girl's determination to become a singer. Finally wearing down her father's resistance by a long series of insistent letters, she was enrolled at the Wilson-Green Academy of Music in Chevy Chase near Washington, D. C.

Fooled Nobody but Herself

From the first she put all her energies into her new work. She knew she was not born with a big voice, but teachers told her it possessed a fine quality. Through the school's director, who was also manager of a concert artists' bureau, she was one day permitted to appear with Giovanni Martinelli in a joint concert. That was in Washington in 1918. "I walked out on the stage and, in a high little soprano voice, sang the biggest arias any 250-pound prima donna ever attempted," Grace Moore recalls. "I fooled nobody but myself." The next day a newspaper critic reported: " 'A lion and a mouse gave a concert at the National City Theater yesterday. The lion made way for the mouse, who disclosed a pretty and charming voice with a future.' "

Grace sent home the favorable report, hoping it would influence her father to allow her to go to New York. When, with the impatience of youth, she felt she could delay no longer, she and her roommate, Blanche La Garde, ran away to New York. En route they stopped in Washington long enough to obtain from an old gentleman, a friend of Grace's father, the loan of $300. "Go to Martha Washington Hotel for Women as soon as you reach New York," the sympathetic friend told them. "Wire me on arrival, and I will try to fix things up with your father."

The great adventure had begun! New York seemed immense, but not at all frightening, to Grace. First she went to admire the Metropolitan Opera House and to envision the day when she would be there enchanting audiences.

Difficult Days

Hotel and food bills soon cut a big hole in their funds, so the two girls went to live in Greenwich Village. But here their Southern hospitality attracted so many hungry artists, writers and theatrical people that they were down to their last five-dollar bill the day Grace walked 50 blocks to an uptown theater. "But I sing with my voice, not my legs!" she indignantly told the pudgy little man backstage who interviewed her and who was denied the view of her legs he demanded. Then she walked the 50 blocks home, feeling lonely, frightened.

When fair-weather friends had vanished, Grace and Blanche found only two of their former companions left—Lillian, who was studying sculpture; and Ruth Ovre, who wanted to write. Deciding to share fortunes, the four girls moved into a one-room studio just off Washington Square. Grace found a job singing in the Black Cat Café in the Village. Between times she took singing lessons, and sang at parties around the city.

But those long hours of singing in smoke-filled rooms suddenly took their toll. Grace lost her voice and went, finally, to see Dr. Mario Marafiotti, famous teacher. Her voice would come back, he told her gently; but he could not say when. Meanwhile, she must have rest—and silence.

Refused to Be Discouraged

Returning six months later, she was overjoyed to find that she might once more take up her singing. Soon after this she was in the road show of "Sweet Sixteen." A few weeks later the musical production closed in a Michigan town; and Grace and Blanche, also in the cast, returned to New York on tickets supplied by Actors' Equity, with 75 cents between them. Refusing to be discouraged, they lived on credit until Grace was hired by Charles B. Dillingham to sing several specialty songs in the musical comedy, "Hitchy Koo."

Several successful years of musical comedy work on Broadway allowed Grace to save money for a further step toward her goal. She went to Paris—where she studied with Trabadello, teacher of Geraldine Farrar, Mary Garden, and Alma Gluck.

It was during the Paris sojourn that she met Irving Berlin, whose Music Box Revues had become important features in smart New York entertainment. During a luncheon at Ciro's one day, Irving Berlin—using the glistening tablecloth—wrote and signed a contract; and soon afterward the name of the young singer went up in lights in New York. "A new, singing Elsie Ferguson," she was called. She attracted the attention of the governing board of the New York Metropolitan Opera. And an audition, arranged through Otto Kahn, proved favorable.

Feeling that she should be loyal to Irving Berlin, Grace declined to sign a Metropolitan Opera contract until the end of the revue's run. Unfortunately, when she next appeared before the operatic board, her months of grinding work were only too evident. "Sorry," was the verdict. And like someone in a dream, Grace left the opera house. During the disturbing hours that followed, she came to a decision. Three days later she sailed for Europe. She was determined this failure should not change her life.

One day, she cabled Mary Garden to recommend an instructor. The long reply from the singer, whom Grace knew only slightly, was a gesture so friendly that it will always remain one of her delightful memories.

Miss Garden not only suggested a splendid voice coach, who was located at Monte Carlo, but invited Grace to occupy, at the famous resort, the Garden apartment, then unused but fully staffed. Closing off nine of the elegant rooms—there were 14 in the suite—Grace reveled in this unexpected luxury. But she took no part in the frivolous life of the resort. Her secluded existence, however, caused her teacher some concern. "Your voice is lovely, my child—" he protested, "but you need color in it. You need life in it. You Americans; such an amazing people. So ambitious. So hard-working. But you forget to live."

Grace began to mingle in the social life of the colony; began to see her old friend, George Biddle, the artist. But it was an Italian prince who crashed in a motor accident beneath her window, who brought romance into her life. Still, when his proposal of marriage came, she found that she was not in love with him; and she did not accept him. It was not until many years later, when she had become famous as an operatic and film star, that she met on a France-bound liner the man who was to become her husband. He was Valentin Parera, then known as the "Ronald Colman of Spanish films." Their courtship progressed in French, since Grace knew not a word of Spanish; and their marriage in Cannes was followed by a honeymoon in an old palace in Venice. This year they will observe their tenth wedding anniversary.

Grace's stay of a year in Monte Carlo was nearing its end when she read in the paper of Otto Kahn's arrival in Paris. She telephoned him that she would like him to hear the results of her study. The audition was held and was so satisfactory that he at once arranged for her to sing for Giulio Gatti-Casazza, guiding light of the Metropolitan, then in Milan.

"My child," Gatti said when she had finished singing two arias from La Bohème, "I am very pleased. Come and see me tomorrow." When tomorrow came, it was agreed that she should enter the Metropolitan. That night she wired her best friends in Europe—Cole Porter and his wife; her voice teacher, Moranzoni, and his family; Otto Kahn; the Italian prince and his American mother—to join her in celebrating her good fortune. Festivities began with a spaghetti party at a little Milan cafe. Afterward they danced and sang through the streets, gathering a following of intrigued Milanese. They would ring doorbells; and then Porter or one of the others would gleefully introduce Grace as the new Queen of the Metropolitan.

Then, returning to New York, she awaited her debut, along with two other new American singers, Marion Talley and Mary Lewis. The important day came on Feb. 7, 1928, when Grace made her Metropolitan debut in "La Bohème." She remained with the Metropolitan for three seasons, and also made her Paris debut at the Opéra-Comique in "Louise." It was a moment of triumph for her when Charpentier, the composer, left his box to grasp the conductor's baton and conduct personally the remainder of the opera. Afterward she sang, too, in Cannes, in Monte Carlo, and in Belgium, becoming the recipient of decorations from three crowned heads of Europe.

Grace Moore has come a long way—from the hills of Jellico to the musical heights. She knows that there are always failure and discouragement, at times, for those who set their hearts on a far goal. But still she is grateful for all those eager dreams a little girl had in a big white house on a hill at Jellico.

© Columbia Pictures; NBC

1—Grace Moore as she appeared in "Louise," the French film from the opera. 2—Miss Moore with Tullio Carminati in the famous film, winner of the Academy of Arts and Sciences medal, "One Night of Love." 3—Grace Moore sings the leading role, Fiora, in "The Love of Three Kings," which the Metropolitan Opera Company will present in Boston on April 3. 5—An interesting camera study of Miss Moore.

4—Grace Moore and her husband, Valentin Parera, at their home in Brentwood, not far from Hollywood. Mr. Parera, formerly a star in Spanish pictures, was called the Ronald Colman of Spain.

London Shelter Marshal Gives Vivid Account of Her Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Can I have another blanket, please, Miss?"

"Sorry, not just now, but come back again later and I'll see if there are any over."

We start every evening in our East End shelter with a mountain of blankets, most of which have come from the American Red Cross, but when the people crowd around to get them, we always wish there were more.

This blanket distribution is one of the trickiest parts of a shelter marshal's job. There must not be any favoritism, yet small children and old people ought to have more blankets than strong lads in their teens. Also some must be kept in reserve for families who may be bombed out during the night and brought into the shelter.

Rector in Charge

This blanket distribution is one the stairs in rubber boots, tin hat, and mackintosh. It is pouring outside and a good deal of rain is seeping into the shelter, through unfinished ventilators and weak spots in the concrete roof. Well, probably the roof is better against bombs than against water. The Rector is officially in charge of half a dozen shelters in his parish, for the homeless who inhabit them were rushed into his church halls in the first days of the Blitz and the church workers fed and cared for them.

"I say," says the Rector, "I've got five new people tonight. Where can we put them?" I look doubtfully over the crowded floor. Each family has spread its blankets and is sitting on them, chatting and eating. The squares of cloth are like rafts, each keeps a family together and represents a home which has gone. The people are kindly, but they have developed, in these strange surroundings, a peasant-like sense of territory. Yet somehow we find room for all the newcomers.

The Rector leaves to visit other shelters. Often he has to go out into the gunfire, but tonight it is quiet. I greet John, the Communist, and sit down on his blanket to talk politics. Several other men join in. I am amazed at the contrast between their shrewd common sense when they talk of the local things they know about, and their ignorance and gullibility over the larger affairs of state. Their wives do not talk politics but ask practical questions about how to get clothes for their evacuated children, and is it possible to get Granny sent into the country?

Evening Entertainment

Les — the tailor — also does not talk politics. He wants to know about universities, what degrees they give, and what work is entailed. A young girl is strumming on the piano. Presently a boy joins her, tilts his hat at an angle, and gives a song and dance. Others take up the singing and we all gather round the piano. Sometimes paid entertainers come to the shelter and we have even had a cinema show.

Presently Les calls for silence, for the Rector has returned to take prayers. Then the main lights are turned out, leaving only some dim blue bulbs. In the semi-darkness, the Rector and helpers undo their sandwiches and have supper.

I am on the second four-hour watch, so I arrange my blankets and lie down on the concrete bench. It is hard, and less than two feet wide, so one has to lie stiffly without movement. Before the Blitz, I would not have thought it possible to rest like this, but now I am asleep almost immediately.

At two in the morning I am awakened and my fellow marshal takes my place on the bench. I stretch, put on a big coat and sit down to write some notes for an article. I do it without light but flash on my torch from time to time to see what I have put down.

It is quiet and strange to be awake alone in this great cave with the sleeping people stretched at my feet. A man begins to snore but it wakes nobody. Then a child coughs and cries, so I pour some water into a mug and carry it across to him, stepping carefully between the sleepers and striding precariously over the heads of others. The intervention of a stranger pleases the child and he settles down. Then I go round the water buckets placed under the leaks, shading my torch in my hand. It is all right, they are not filling up, the rain must have stopped. I throw down fresh sawdust on damp patches on the floor and make my way upstairs.

Bombers Overhead

The night has cleared and is cold and beautiful after the stuffy shelter. The clearness suits the German bombers, too. Searchlights spring up, catching the big white blobs of the balloons and suddenly the barrage crashes overhead. I put on my tin helmet and watch the red shell-bursts, which appear like great new stars.

The sound of an airplane engine has grown distinct. There is a long-drawn whistle and a crump. A bomb has fallen not far away. Some months ago, everybody would have been awake, alarmed. Now only one or two turn over in their sleep.

Five o'clock. Time to rouse the early workers, who count on the shelter marshal to act as their alarm clocks. At six the lights are turned on. The Rector rubs his eyes and says, "Good morning, everybody." Beds are made up, blankets handed back. Volunteers carry them to the storage space and sweep up the floor.

I leave the smell of concrete, dust, and humanity, and come out into the air into a half-accomplished dawn and ride off on my bicycle between the high warehouses—some whole, others shattered.

G. D. S.

NOW!—An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE"

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"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—sifts as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ★★★ MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 3084 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter "Just squeeze the handle"

A Catering Business Can Be Started Simply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Leona Collier of Los Angeles, California, is finding unusual success in a novel money-making plan which was instituted only recently and which has steadily grown until she must now employ a home assistant. Miss Collier, who likes to cook and is especially skillful in turning out dainty and tasty as well as eye-appealing dishes, decided to start a new type of catering service. And so she inserted the following advertisement in the Household Services Directory of the Down Town Shopping News:

"Dainty Sandwiches, homemade, fifty cents and up per dozen. Delicious home-cooked food. Parker House rolls, cakes, pies, and fried chicken." Then followed her name and address.

Two hours after the News was distributed in the metropolitan district, Miss Collier had booked the following orders: six orders of sandwiches for picnics and bridge parties, two orders for cakes, one for pies, two for rolls, and four for fried chicken.

"Orders are increasing daily," Miss Collier says, "and I find that my original customers are coming back time and again, and bringing their friends with them."

If a woman likes to cook and has a natural ability to turn out appetizing and eye-appealing sandwiches, pastries, and the like, Miss Collier believes that she can always increase her income by this type of home catering. Women who are employed full or part time outside of the home—and there are so many of them today—have little time after work hours to bake pies and cakes, and they admit that delicatessen food becomes monotonous as a steady diet. Therefore, they much prefer to buy food cooked at a private home. Also, making sandwiches for bridge parties is another duty that many homemakers dislike, and they are willing to pay a premium to anyone who can supply them with sandwiches which are tasty and dainty and "different."

Of course, such home work should be attempted only by a woman who enjoys cooking and "fussing" with foods. And above all else she must be a really good cook. If she is not, then she should not undertake this work unless she first attends a cooking course where she may specialize in those foods which she expects to sell. At the worst, it costs nothing to experiment—excepting the cost of the newspaper advertisement. And many of the successful cateresses of today have risen from such small beginnings.

New Guide to Home Decoration Shows Over 300 Color Photographs

Two Square-Foot Portfolio of Actual Color Photographs Simplifies Choice of Correct Color Schemes for Homes . . . Rooms

Will the colors which you are planning to use in the painting and redecorating of your rooms harmonize with the colors in your present room furnishings? If you plan to refurnish as well as redecorate, what colors will flatter your new rugs or drapery, slip covers or furniture? If you have chosen your paint colors from a small painted color sample . . . or if you intend to match a swatch of material . . . do you know how that color will look, enlarged a thousand times on your walls?

All these questions and hundreds of others are neatly answered by the world's largest and most colorful guide to home color-styling . . . the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. With enormous, actual-color photographs, each over two square feet in size, this remarkable portfolio vividly portrays over 300 American homes, rooms.

Since each room pictured by the Color Guide—be it living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath or playroom—is completely furnished, all paint colors are shown in their true relationship with colors in the furnishings. The homeowner is thus enabled to choose paint colors most harmonious with and appropriate to her own room furnishings. With such foresight, costly mistakes may be avoided.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide may be borrowed, free of cost or obligation, from any authorized Sherwin-Williams Dealer. He will gladly deliver the Guide to your home without charge. Simply telephone him. If you prefer, drop in at his store and see it there. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

The Home Forum

En Rapport With All Matters Nautical

WHENEVER conversation turns, as conversation occasionally will, to the ancient and honorable subject of Sailing, we assume, instinctively, the easy air of an old salt. And why not, indeed? For didn't we once take part in a race and come in second? We certainly did. As S. (wherever he is today) could wincingly verify. That the whole affair was a mistake of wildest proportions we, of course, most promptly and properly acknowledge; but, nevertheless and notwithstanding, we have, ever since, persisted in feeling cozily en rapport with matters nautical.

* * *

It was thus that it happened: one fine summer day.

We were at lunch, on a house party, in a seaside resort, when S., the son of our hostess, asked us: "Do you sail?" That, in the light of subsequent events, is what, we realize, he *must* have said. But somehow or other—due, possibly, to the social hubbub, or possibly to our known unfortunate weakness for gazing attentively at people's faces instead of listening attentively to their words—somehow or other we *thought* he said: "Would you like to sail?" And: "Oh, yes!" we assured him: "Oh, yes, *rather!*" For, although we were familiar enough with Cunarders, and had shot Canadian rapids in a canoe, and punted on Cam, on Isis, on Thames, we had never, never, in all our life, been out sailing.

So, after lunch, off we went with him: in cotton slacks, in striped jersey and thick cord shoes, looking (we shouldn't be surprised) as authoritatively seamanlike as they come. Off we went, beaming with pleasure. And everything was just as nice as it could be. The bay lay abobble with little boats, and never, we thought, had we seen a more thoroughly charming sight. The sea stung the eyes with its choppy brilliance; there was a wind that struck in clean and swift with gulls riding it, wings spread taut; there was the smell of illimitable salty spaces, and the hollow, sepulchral slap of the tide against the old slimed planks of the wharf. Everyone about us was tanned and lean and trim, with deft and economical movements, with an easy domination over pitching footholds; and we knew, as we stood there, we knew all through, that we were simply going to adore sailing.

* * *

Out we went in a humdrum rowboat; and then, anchoring, transferred ourselves to Cassandra the Third. The transference of S. was accomplished by the merest flick of his person; our own, after an innocently debonair start, entailed, we recall, a certain amount of frank crawling. But over we got, however informally; and, seating ourself at the back of Cassandra, bolt upright and full of good cheer, we gazed around—and the whole thing just seemed nicer and nicer. The blank, fixed blue overhead, and the commotion and glitter of blue below; the white houses, with geraniums vivid in toy green window-boxes, descending in irregular levels to the shore; the brown, bright-jersied, busy figures in boats all around us; and S. himself—for some reason or other taking on a new, unsuspected value as he stood, balanced on inches of edge, dealing speedily and accurately with ropes, little sticks, canvas, mast—

How delightful, we thought, that so many people should be out here together! How convivial a scene! And we even began waveringly to think that perhaps—perhaps, after all, the sea *was* as good as the mountains. Which shows how thoroughly far gone we were. For us.

* * *

The canvas went up, limp as washing; then rounded out sculpturally in the wind. A childish purity and simplicity of line: a primary scheme, stark white on sheer blue. Gulls, silvered with sun, veered low; circled, mewing; beat high again. People were calling to one another.

And Cassandra was off.

We lounged back, at happiest ease. Our hair streamed free; our face was momentarily stung with spray. Through lowered lashes we saw a world—flying, iridescent—of sails, birds, broken wave. S. seemed, we noticed, very intent, crouched there maneuvering now this and now that with his eyes narrowed to slits in the brightness; but that, we readily enough understood, was because he couldn't relax, sociably, until Cassandra herself had been properly settled.

Then suddenly, through the wind, he was shouting at us. "Haul in the jib," was what it sounded like. So: "I beg your pardon?" we shouted back pleasantly.

"Haul in the jib!" It was this time quite unmistakable: it was also, we realized, for some reason *urgent*. So: "What is the jib?" we asked: all willingness, naturally, to oblige.

* * *

It is simple, even now, to recall—with compassion—his face at that moment. Our own, no doubt, was candidly inquiring, was shining up with the purest ignorance; and it must have been, we can very well see, as unnerving a sight as he had been exposed to for many a moon. At a rate that was, in its modest way, positively cyclonic he moved and did something; and promptly we found ourself knocked flat, with a muddled impression of canvas swinging over us.

"*Hey!*" we cried, bewildered and reproachful.

It was some moments before he could spare us his attention; then we got it—hard as a punch. "But you said," he roared, "you *said* you could sail!"

This was silly. Naturally we hadn't said any such thing. How on earth could we? "Why, I've never been sailing in my life before!" we yelled back, quite indignant.

At this point we almost fell overboard—as Cassandra, going like blazes now, suddenly took to her left side, bottom up. S. (with a chivalry we have since much marveled at) hiked us back from the jaws of the deep; and we sprawled, distinctly confused, on the floor while the canvas again shot over our head. Everything looked most startlingly awry; the world was a scene of acutely wrong angles. There was no core: no center of sense. And it was then, as we sprawled, gaping up and around, that somehow or other we all at once realized that Cassandra wasn't just pleasuring out here: that Cassandra, in fact, was in a race.

There were objects bobbing about on the water; there were, to be sure, a number of boats—but only now, at this late date, was everything assembled into a meaning. And conscience-stricken, understanding all, we staggered up.

"*Duck,*" bawled S.

We dropped like a plummet.

* * *

After a while (from, no doubt, direst necessity) he began to delegate small jobs to us, things to pull, to wind, to hold; but mostly he just roared "Duck!" like that, and down we would go, in an extremity of obedience. Nothing really made any sense. It was a race—yes, that much we grasped. But no kind of race we could figure out personally. Our own idea of one was for people to start in a lump from somewhere and go, as fast as they possibly could, to somewhere else. But where Cassandra thought she was going—or any of the rest of them, if it came to that—we simply couldn't begin to imagine. Occasionally we found ourselves neck-to-neck with another boat, and that was encouraging, that seemed more as it properly should be, and: "Come on, Cassandra!" we would howl spiritedly: "Come on! good girl!" lit, for the nonce, with an old excitement. But somehow or other, first thing one knew, the boat wouldn't be there any longer; and after a while one would meet it, confusingly, going top speed in the opposite direction—

At the end of what may have been one hour or five, everything was over.

We knew it was over because Cassandra came tiredly to rest by the rowboat.

* * *

We sat there heavy with guilt, with apology. We tried to think of something to say; but there wasn't, really, a word in sight. In deadest silence, S. went to work with ropes, with canvas; in deadest silence, we rowed back together to the little wharf. We walked up the hill—relations flagrantly, irreparably severed—and into the house; and not once, not once, for as long as we knew him, did S. so much as refer to the sail.

It was from somebody else, and months later, that we learned that Cassandra had come in second.

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © W. F. Mansell, London

PORTRAIT OF ROBERT CHESEMAN, FALCONER TO HENRY VIII OF ENGLAND: *A Painting by Hans Holbein.*

HANS HOLBEIN, the Younger, born at Augsburg in 1497, was the son and pupil of the elder Holbein, whose father, a leather seller, had settled in that city about a half century earlier.

Few details are clear as to the younger Holbein's early life. In his youth he is known to have gone to Basle, whose university held a kindly welcome for young men of talent. There he was engaged in making designs for title pages and initial letters, in decorating houses with wall-paintings, and in painting portraits.

Holbein, as a native of Augsburg, could hardly have failed to be strongly influenced by the Reformation, but it is with the movement in Basle that his name is especially connected, for it was there that he made the designs to illustrate recent translations of the New Testament. His friendship with Erasmus led to his introduction to Sir Thomas More. The artist was already known to the English Chancellor through his illustrations for "Utopia," which had been published in Basle in 1518. When, at the King's invitation, Holbein made his first visit to England, on his arrival in London he was hospitably received by Sir Thomas at his house in Chelsea. A painting of More and his family commemorates Holbein's visit to London.

Some of Holbein's finest work was done a few years later when he returned to England. He was then in high favor with Henry VIII, who appointed him his court painter.

Holbein's fine portrait of Robert Cheseman, which is now in The Hague, shows the falconer to Henry VIII appropriately with a hawk upon his wrist. Very revealing is the pose of the falconer's hand. The delicate way in which the man's finger-tips approach the body of the bird without actually touching the feathers, beautifully suggests the gentleness and wariness with which the hawk must be handled while it is in training.

Robinson Crusoe Tries Basket Making

THE RAINY SEASON sometimes held longer or shorter, as the winds happened to blow . . . and I sat within doors as much as possible during the wet months.

In this time I found much employment (and very suitable also to the time). . . . Particularly, I tried many ways to make myself a basket; but all the twigs I could get for the purpose proved so brittle that they would do nothing. It proved of excellent advantage to me now, that when a boy, I used to take great delight in standing at a basket-maker's in the town where my father lived, to see them make their wicker ware; and being, as boys usually are, very officious to help, and a great observer of the manner how they worked those things, and sometimes lending a hand, I had by this means so full knowledge of the methods of it, that I wanted nothing but the materials; when it came into my mind that the twigs from the tree from whence I cut my stakes that grew, might possibly be as tough as the sallows, and willows, and osiers in England, and I resolved to try.

Accordingly, the next day I went to my country house, as I called it, and cutting some of the smaller twigs, I found them to my purpose as much as I could desire; whereupon I came the next time prepared with a hatchet to cut down a quantity which I soon found, for there was a great plenty of them. These I set up to dry within my circle of hedges; and when they were fit for use, I carried them to my cave; and here, during the next season, I employed myself in making (as well as I could) a great many baskets, both to carry earth, or to carry or lay up anything, as I had occasion; and though I did not finish them very handsomely, yet I made them sufficiently serviceable for my purpose; and thus afterwards I took care never to be without them.—From "Robinson Crusoe," by DANIEL DEFOE.

A Sugar Party on Mackinaw Island

THESE MONTHS in their peace now seem to be one short time, as if we had stopped the flow as a beaver dams a stream, backing up the water and making himself a pond to live in. And then the dam broke, and it was spring and maple-sugar time.

The winter had been light, so that by the end of April the ice had gone out. The deep snow had gone before the sun, shrinking and tumbling down the cliffs to swell the straits. The birds were coming back, the brown moss changing to green. The winter's furs would soon be coming in to the company, and all was alive about the great buildings as they were cleaned and white-washed, and the stock of goods brought out of their boxes and arranged on the shelves. But even that activity was stopped for the sugar party, always held by Mackinaw Islanders as soon as the sap was flowing in the maple grove on Bois Blanc.

On the last day of April, a light fall of snow covered the village paths, as if the old man of winter had given his white locks a last gentle shaking out before retreating from the summer sun. It melted beneath our feet into the new grass, so that Paul and I left a trail of green tracks behind us, as if we were the spirits of spring. Down to the shore we carried two large lunch baskets, and a kettle and pint pot for our sugar and syrup. Paul set our canoe in the water, and held it steady for me to get in. Pierre and Grand-'mere were a little behind. They had hired a canoe-boy to paddle one of the big company canoes, and had invited Mr. and Mrs. Stuart to ride with them.

Some of the villagers, led by the postmaster, had tapped the trees a week or more before, and the sap had been collected regularly and boiled down in kettles. The party was always arranged at the height of the work, so there would be all the sweetness one could eat with the pot-luck lunch, and some to bring home besides. — From "The Loon Feather," by IOLA FULLER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"The alterative effect of truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE EVER-CHANGING arena of embattled nations would today seem to indicate that the alterative effects of evil far outweigh the ameliorating influences of Truth and righteousness. Instead, however, of accepting appearances and human conclusions, let us recall the grand and positive statement made by Christ Jesus to his followers when he said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

There is only one way in which Truth can be known. That way is after the manner in which Christ Jesus knew it, through oneness with the Father, by means of which the supremacy of Truth may be recognized and its alterative effects seen in the healing and destruction of sin, sickness, poverty, and bondage of every sort. From this it must not be inferred that the activities of Truth are posited upon the conquest of matter or any of matter's conditions. Truth penetrates the suppositious sources of evil, detects hidden crime, and probes the mental causes of disease that it may correct, and ultimately expel from human consciousness whatever hinders the realization of man's perfection as a child of God.

For many centuries the belief has prevailed that sickness is cured only through the use of herbs, drugs, or medicines known as "alteratives," these remedies being supposed to induce some desired change and restore to healthy conditions. Today, the belief in the curative properties of material remedies is giving place to a more reasonable consideration of the subject of health and the general welfare of the race. This change has gradually been taking place since the year 1866, when Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine Principle of scientific mental healing, and called her discovery Christian Science. The effect of this Science is to change the basis of thinking from reliance upon things material to the contemplation of spiritual realities, and to make known and practical the divine laws by means of which Jesus proved that "the truth shall make you free."

Through his understanding of the Science of being and its spiritual laws, Christ Jesus was able to show the immediate effects of scientific mental practice in the instantaneous healing of both sin and sickness by one and the same method. After healing the helpless man at the pool of Bethesda, Jesus later said to him (John 5:14), "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 371): "The necessity for uplifting the race is father to the fact that Mind can do it; for Mind can impart purity instead of impurity, strength instead of weakness, and health instead of disease. Truth is an alterative in the entire system, and can make it 'every whit whole.'"

Centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, the prophet Isaiah discerned the alterative effects of reliance upon God, Truth, saying (Isaiah 40:29, 31), "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength;" and, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." How many have read these wonderful promises and yet have turned away, carrying with them their faint-heartedness and limiting beliefs, while longing for some far-off day of more active spiritual power! That day of fulfillment has come in our own age, and Christian Science is opening the Bible to human understanding in such a way that each one who reads it may claim its truths for himself, and realize their healing, transforming power.

What this alterative power of Truth can do in a specific way is shown on page 162 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies. Christian Science acts as an alterative, neutralizing error with Truth. It changes the secretions, expels humors, dissolves tumors, relaxes rigid muscles, restores carious bones to soundness. The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

As sunlight dispels the night, so Truth brings to each individual who seeks it the spiritual light which banishes disheartening beliefs, and promotes health, happiness, and freedom. Yet, the most important alterative effect of Truth is not primarily the healing of disease, but the stirring of "the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

Through Christian Science this desired alterative effect is being rapidly advanced today, notwithstanding the seemingly universal unrest manifested in revolution and warfare. Evidences everywhere show that, as Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, pp. 223, 224), "Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore."

The Manner and Idiom Of the Frontier

OF THE FOLK ARTS developed by the frontier, perhaps the richest was its stories. We deal here with a shy thing, which can be perceived in the twentieth century only where a traditional, wholly oral form of narrative is set down in print. Printing, of course, immediately and irrevocably changes the art. It gives the stories sophistication, polish, and the strange new shape of type. . . . Yet much of the true folk art can be perceived in its printed memorials. Italics faintly suggest the intonations of these legion narrators, who learned their art from their companions and predecessors. . . .

The literature was redolent of the frontier. It was born of frontier leisure and frontier realities. By camp fires on the shores of lakes and rivers or on the plains, among the forests, or under the shadows of peaks; by the fires that blazed in skin tents, inns, stores, . . . and meetinghouses of the frontier continent; on the decks of rafts, scows, flatboats, broadhorns, and steamboats—wherever frontiersmen met for conversation, this literature flourished. It obeyed the laws of folk art everywhere: in so far it was a universal literature. It had a corrosive humor—not the humor of "The Mabinogion" or of Tyll Eulenspiegel, its nearest analogues, but a humor derived from an instinctive realism: in so far it was an American novelty, something new and unique. . . . It is a literature of oral anecdote, whose purpose is the embodiment of character and, the revelation of a point, whose aim is the entertainment of listeners, and whose origin is the life immediately at hand. The literature exists for drama, for humor, and for satire. It is the frontier examining itself, recording itself, and entertaining itself. It is a native literature of America. . . .

The leisurely, frontier, waterside village of Hannibal was everywhere permeated by this anecdotal humor, which derived, remember, from the realistic observation of character. It was the frontier's experience and the frontier's idiom. All family firesides, all meeting places of men, and in particular all stores and wharves, made stages for its exhibition. The rich life of America, and of the common men who composed it, was refracted through a fine lens which was no more than an anecdote that richly drawled a narrative of the frontiersman in action, paused for suspense and enjoyment, and built by a climax toward the laughter of an audience. Samuel Clemens was born to this humor, realism, and philosophy. All his life he was a story-teller, in the manner and idiom of the frontier.—From "Mark Twain's America," by BERNARD DEVOTO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Light Upon the Wall

See now the light upon the wall
Like bubbles in a waterfall
Where quivering the young leaves wake
Shadows like minnows in a lake.
An ancient never-changing thing
Has come again, the gift of spring;
A syllable of endless rhyme
Repeated through the storm of time.
See now the light upon the wall;
Beyond it, tall as day is tall,
See spring adorned with buds and flowers,
See life adorned with lovely hours.

ELIZABETH BOHM

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1941

Legal Ethics Seen Raised By State Bar

Watertown attorney speaks for plan at open hearing as prominent lawyers lead opposition.

Establishment of a State Bar of Massachusetts to supervise the activities of the more than 9,000 lawyers in the State was urged today by Wycliffe Marshall, Watertown attorney, at a public hearing held by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Marshall said the proposed State Bar would be State-wide and self governing and would be an official part of the judicial system. Every practicing attorney in Massachusetts would be a member of the organization, hich would assist the courts in administration, discipline of attorneys, etc.

The purpose of the organization, he explained, would be to improve and maintain standards of professional ethics, to aid the Legislature in the drafting of laws, to promote understanding between the public and the bar, and to assist the Governor in making judicial appointments.

The Watertown attorney said that California in 1937 established a similar State Bar Association after the public had insisted the legal profession clean house.

At present, he said, the Bar Association emphasis is placed upon punishment of delinquent members. He argued that a well integrated State Bar could do a vast amount of preventive work.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that during the past four years the Massachusetts Judicial Council in its annual reports has favored establishment of an integrated Bar organization.

Joseph Wiggins, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, favored establishment of a State Bar. He said that at present Massachusetts lawyers are unorganized. As proof of this statement he said that in a recent poll conducted among lawyers in connection with bills before the committee, 9,481 lawyers were polled and only 2,911 replied. Of this number, however, he said, 1,920 favored a State Bar and 991 opposed it.

Frank Grinnell placed the Massachusetts Judicial Council on record as opposing legislative establishment of a State Bar, but in favor of leaving the establishment of such an organization to the discretion of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Frederick H. Chase, President of the Boston Bar Association, recorded the opposition of the organization's council. Walter Powers of Boston, member of the council of the Boston Bar Association, delivered a lengthy attack upon the proposal, charging the legislation would unionize lawyers, coerce them into paying dues, and might lead to suspension of an attorney for minor violations of ethics.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with intermittent light rain tonight ending Wednesday morning, followed by clearing Wednesday; little change in temperature; gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh northerly Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 36 degrees.

Maine: Fair in north and mostly cloudy in south portion tonight; Wednesday fair with little change in temperature.

New Hamphire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with intermittent light rain or snow in extreme south portions tonight, ending Wednesday morning: Clearing Wednesday; slightly colder in north portions tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with intermittent light rain except light snow or rain in the Berkshires tonight ending Wednesday morning, clearing Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with intermittent light rain tonight ending Wednesday morning; clearing Wednesday with little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming northerly and increasing to fresh Wednesday over south, and moderate northwest tonight shifting to northerly Wednesday over north portion; weather overcast tonight, fair Wednesday over north and overcast with light rain tonight and clearing Wednesday over south portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh southeast winds over north and fresh southeast shifting to westerly winds over south portion tonight followed by fresh northwest winds Wednesday; rain tonight followed by clearing Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	49	New York	46	56
Chicago	38	49	Norfolk	53	61
Denver	41	69	Philadelphia	44	59
Los Angeles	48	58	St. Louis	39	66
Miami	66	76	San Francisco	52	58
Minneapolis	31	51	Washington	46	63
New Orleans	57	76			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 1.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:17 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 2:31 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:39 p. m.

Conductor

Drawn by Martha Burnham

Sir Thomas Beecham

Director of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, who spoke in Boston yesterday.

Music Is Held By Beecham Aid to Morale

Sir Thomas Beecham told the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday that the London Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he is Director, is giving five concerts a week even now, in order to help preserve the morale of harassed Londoners.

Sir Thomas, who is well known to Boston music lovers through his recordings, was guest speaker at the Annual Music Festival of the Federation at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. He stressed the importance of music during wartimes and said he saw no reason why anyone should suggest that it be stopped.

The remainder of the talk consisted almost entirely of reminiscences of his experiences as a conductor of opera. As director of his own company performing at the Royal Opera House in London he was subject to jurisdiction by the Crown. The representative of the Crown in this case appears to have taken on the duties of a Will Hays and all the projected operatic presentations were subject to his censorship.

When Richard Strauss's "Salome" was under consideration, he insisted among other things that the libretto be rewritten. This was done laboriously and translated back into German. When opening night arrived, however, the singers, who had violently objected to the revised form, soon reverted to the original words. The distress of the young conductor may be imagined. He directed the rest of the performance with the direst fears concerning his fate.

Even during the ovation which followed, his apprehension remained, until the Royal censor appeared backstage, with his retinue, full of enthusiasm for the success of the opera and declaring his gratification in the young Beecham's adherence to his orders. It appeared that the gentleman did not understand a word of German.

The meeting opened with a brief welcome from the chairman of the music division, Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder. She then presented Reginald Foster as representative of the Society of Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Foster spoke of the aims of the orchestra and the part it has played in the musical life of Boston and the neighboring cities and made a plea for continued support of the organization, stressing the need for keeping music alive in time of war.

Following Mr. Foster's address, the National Youth Orchestra of Massachusetts rendered the Overture to the "Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart. The orchestra, conducted on this occasion by Alexander Thiede, has been in rehearsal since fall at the Hatch Memorial Shell under the musical direction of Arthur Fiedler with Mr. Thiede and George Hoyan assisting. The "Elegie" by Fauré succeeded the Overture with the 'cello solo performed by Miss Adelaide Hubbard of the Women's Symphony. The Second Symphony of Randall Thompson concluded the musical portion of the program.

Six Towns Reduce Their Tax Rates

Six Massachusetts towns thus far have reduced their 1941 tax rates below the 1940 level, one has declared an increase while another has continued the 1940 rate for another year, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed last night.

The communities whose rates have already been approved by the Commissioner are listed with their 1941 and 1940 rates compared:

	1941	1940
Becket	42.00	48.00
Colrain	36.00	34.00
Fairhaven	33.00	37.00
Hamilton	23.40	23.80
Hatfield	27.60	27.60
Kingston	21.00	22.40
Webster	44.40	45.20
West Brookfield	30.00	31.00

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, ninth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled: "Furniture: Especially Styles of the English Regency, American Empire and Victorian Periods," from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Enjoyment of Color," by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Eighteenth Century Porcelain," by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Mayor Plans To Press 'El' Deficit Issue

Joins with Fin. Com. to map out plans for securing action by Legisture to get relief.

With hitherto unpublished facts about the Boston Elevated Railway at their disposal, the Boston Finance Commission and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today were mapping a joint campaign to secure action from the Commonwealth or the Elevated trustees modifying the heavy deficit charges levied annually on 14 communities of Greater Boston.

New moves were being determined, following release of the Finance Commission's long-awaited report on the Boston Elevated Railway. The report asserted that Greater Boston taxpayers had been overcharged at least $20,512,758 for "cost of service" of the system, to the enrichment of the Elevated stockholders. This was quickly denied in a statement issued by the Elevated trustees.

Calls for Action

The report called on Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to launch proceedings for the Commonwealth to obtain a financial accounting from the Elevated trustees on the basis of which the situation might be rectified. Mr. Bushnell today was non-committal on this request, explaining that he had not yet received a copy of the report. He said he intended to study it and then take whatever "action I believe to be in the public interest." The exhaustive report, prepared by special counsel Timothy F. Callahan for the Finance Commission, results from 17 months of detailed inquiry into the Elevated's affairs, undertaken to find some way of reducing the annual deficits of the concern.

The Elevated trustees last week filed with the Finance Commission a detailed reply which has not been made public, Mr. Callahan disclosed today. This reply "included in some detail their objections and was much more substantial than the statement they released to the press. It would be interesting to know whether they intend to release that reply."

The statement as said to include certain statements which Mr. Callahan described as "extraordinary." The investigator expressed the conviction that his findings would be upheld by "further investigation and by court procedure."

Mayor Tobin called the Metropolitan Transit Council to meet a week from tomorrow to consider the Finance Commission's report on the Boston Elevated Railway. The Council is composed of the Mayors and Selectmen of the 14 cities and towns served by the Elevated system.

Although it was officially explained that this meeting was to acquaint the members of the Council with the contents of the report released today, an informed source declared that "as big a story as that about the report itself" would result from this meeting.

Among the day's developments was the filing of a bill by Representative Theodore A. Glynn, Jr. (D) of Boston, calling for an immediate investigation and accounting of the Elevated books by the State Auditor.

Public Control Act

Although the road continues to be privately owned by its stockholders, the Public Control Act of 1918 provides that any deficits in the "cost of service" shall be paid by the communities served. In the last eight years these deficits have aggregated more than $18,000,000.

Providing City officials with facts hitherto kept confidential by the Elevated trustees, the report brought new hope to Greater Boston taxpayers of relief from the burden of these deficits.

The report charges that these deficits have in effect been produced by wrong methods of accounting, under which at least $20,500,000 of capital outlay has been erroneously charged up to "cost of service" and thus levied on taxpayers.

As remedy for this situation, the report urges that the Commonwealth launch proceedings to obtain a financial accounting for the entire period of Public Control (since 1918). If this is done and the $20,500,000 or some larger amount is established to be an excessive charge for service, "the Commonwealth, instead of being obliged to pay any future current deficit, will have the right to be repaid for the $18,000,000 deficit payments made by it in the last eight years," the report declares.

Presumably the benefits from such decision would go to the communities which have actually paid the deficits in the past. Boston's share in these has been roughly two-thirds. In recent years this charge had added in the vicinity of one dollar to the $40 tax rate.

Extensive capital outlays which should have been charged to a capital account have been entered as "cost of service," the report asserts.

Pointing out that when public control began in 1918 the rolling stock and trackage of the concern was in exceedingly dilapidated condition, and in fact the $23,000,000 in stock was practically worthless, the report tells how the system has been built up, modernized, and expanded under public control. The stockholders have benefited.

Highway Safety Brings Its Rewards

By a Staff Photographer

Checking List of Bay State Trophies

George Pendleton, Assistant Director of Safety Contest (left), and Lewis E. MacBrayne, General Manager of Massachusetts Safety Council, inspect awards to towns, cities and trucking operators for high safety records.

Safety of Highways Held Important Defense Link

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today inspired more than 1,000 New England safety experts gathered at the Hotel Statler with an "all out" effort to defend American man power against the dictatorial thrusts of "carelessness on the highways and inefficiency in the factories."

Raising the "man in overalls" to levels even more vital to the nation than its armed forces, the Governor warned that traffic bottlenecks causing an increase of 100 per cent in casualties on Massachusetts highways in February compared with the same month in 1940 were beginning to menace the national defense program.

Behind the Governor on the speaker's platform was a brilliant display of trophies won by two cities, three towns, and an aggregation of industrial truck operators for their splendid safety efforts upon the highways. The Governor alluded to these trophies as indications of the gigantic efforts being made in New England to maintain safety on the roads in the interests of national defense.

N. E. Tradition

"No where in the country," he said, "is the tradition of skilled workmanship more firmly fixed than in New England. It is to us the nation must look for a large part of its war and defense materials." And he asked: "Are we to allow recklessness on the highways to interfere with the maintenance of these revered traditions?

"There is nothing wrong with our police. There is no neglect on the part of our highway engineers and officials. The new factor tending to make our highways unsafe is the jamming of our roads with defense materials and the excessive shifting of traffic volume into the industrial areas where thousands of workmen converge daily.

"But volume does not alone create traffic casualties. Proof of this is shown in the great increase in head-on collisions, definitely attributed to motorists driving out of their own traffic lanes into the path of others.

"We must stop the careless driver if we are to stop the appalling increases in highway accidents starting with the launching of the national defense program."

The Governor noted that up to the start of the defense program the tide of highway accidents had been turned and Massachusetts had been on the way to reasonable safety on its roads during the last three years.

Trophies Awarded

The Governor's sharp challenge to highway authorities was injected into the second-day luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Safety Conference, which took time out following his address to award the safety trophies to the cities of Lowell and Newton, the towns of Pittsfield, Adams and Montague and about 50 truck fleet operators. Pittsfield took permanent possession of the trophy in its population class by a third-time victory.

Col. John Stilwell, President of the National Safety Council, corroborated the Governor's warning that something should be done to mobilize motorists for safety as part of the national defense program. He hoped that out of the safety conference there would come a traffic safety program acceptable to the nation as a defense measure, bent on outlawing the twin dictators . . . carelessness and inefficiency.

The luncheon climaxed a full morning of panel discussions occupied with the varied aspects of factory and industrial safety, ranging from safety education in the schools to the selection and training of truck drivers for the task of transporting defense materials over the roads.

Receiving the trophies for their communities were Mayors George T. Ashe of Lowell, Paul M. Goddard of Newton and James Fallon of Pittsfield.

The two-day sessions will end this afternoon with important discussions concerning the rights of motor vehicle registrars to revoke licenses for guilt in accidents, on the best means of promoting safety education through the schools and of meeting the challenge of traffic casualties built up by the defense program.

The theme for this afternoon's climaxing session was: "Let's speed up our defense program but not our motorists."

Pact Reached By Worcester Leather Firm

A major Massachusetts defense deadlock over wages involving 800 workers of the Graton and Knight leather plant at Worcester has been wiped out, it was announced today at the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Board proposed a 5 per cent increase in wages, which was accepted by the company and the union. Word of ratification by the union, Local 46 of the International Fur and Leather Workers, C. I. O., was received by wire this morning.

Graton and Knight handle heavy leather which is used in making cases for binocular field glasses and field telephones, gun slings, etc. The wage controversy had moved to the verge of a strike.

The wage increase dates back to Jan. 1. The agreement, which as originally drawn would have expired in July, was extended to April 1, 1942.

The labor contract of the Market Forge Co. at Everett, which also is partly engaged on defense work, expired last night while negotiations were pending before the board. After request for a week's extension was made by the board, the union agreed to three days, with the company paying for the time of the union negotiating committee.

The concern is making some equipment for the army, navy and arsenals. About 125 workers are concerned. The union, Local Industrial Union 511 of the C. I. O., asks a general wage increase, a readjustment of wages in the company's classifications, vacations with pay, etc.

Efforts were made by the Board today to obtain negotiation of the strike at Rhodes Bros. Co., Back Bay grocery, which took 45 truck drivers and other members of the teamsters' Union, A. F. of L., out Monday. The union asks a $3 increase for truck drivers and $5 for receivers and shippers.

New Minimum Wage Schedule For Women and Minors Begins

Pioneering again with the minimum wage for women, Massachusetts today put into effect a minimum pay schedule for women and minors—boys and girls—employed in offices.

Only one State gives this type of protection to a larger number of women office workers, and that is California. The third State to have such a law is Oregon, with a much smaller number.

Hence Massachusetts, which passed the first minimum wage legislation for women 30 years ago this year, became today the sole State east of the Pacific Coast to venture to install uniform conditions as to minimum pay for women office employees.

This analysis of the standing of Massachusetts' new minimum wage order was made at Washington by Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Division of Minimum Wage in the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, on the basis of the latest available figures.

From today on the lowest pay that is legal for women employed as secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, billing and filing clerks, cashiers, checkers, invoicers, office machine operators, auditors and all other kinds of clerical workers in any general or professional office will be:

For experienced workers (period of experience one year), $16 a week. Part-time, 47 cents an hour. Any week of less than 36 hours is considered part-time. Any week of 36 hours or over is full-time.

For inexperienced workers, $15 a week and part-time 44 cents an hour.

Also for office boys and girl messengers, the following rates are provided:

For experience of one year or more, $13.50 a week and part-time 39 cents an hour. For inexperienced, $12 a week and part-time 35 cents.

Some 150,000 employees, according to estimates at the State House, are to be found within the field of the new order.

While a great number of these are already receiving the minimum or more, others are not, and are due to have their pay brought up to the State's required standard.

Today's schedule virtually begins a three months' trial. No penalties of fine or jail term may be imposed for violation during this period. After the law has been operating for three months, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, James T. Moriarty, may make the order mandatory with penalties Or he may wait longer than three months before so doing.

The minimum wage for office workers was initiated on petition of the local Stenographers' Union of the American Federation of Labor. The union voted several years ago to get up the required petition with signatures of 50 or more citizens, and the Minimum Wage Commission then made preliminary studies and appointed a wage board to report on proposed wages.

Time for New Auto Stickers

The semi-annual Massachusetts compulsory automobile equipment inspection drive opened today.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced that the brakes, lights and other safety equipment on all automobiles must be put in perfect working order by May 1 or the cars will be taken off the road.

He cautioned, however, that on April 17 his inspectors would begin halting all cars not bearing the official inspection stickers. Owners of those cars found with faulty equipment will be given a sharp warning, while automobiles with really bad brakes and the like will be immediately barred from the highways for at least three days.

The annual spring rush for automobile plates got under way at 9 o'clock this morning when thousands of persons applied for registration numbers at the Nashua Street office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Boston and at branch offices throughout the State.

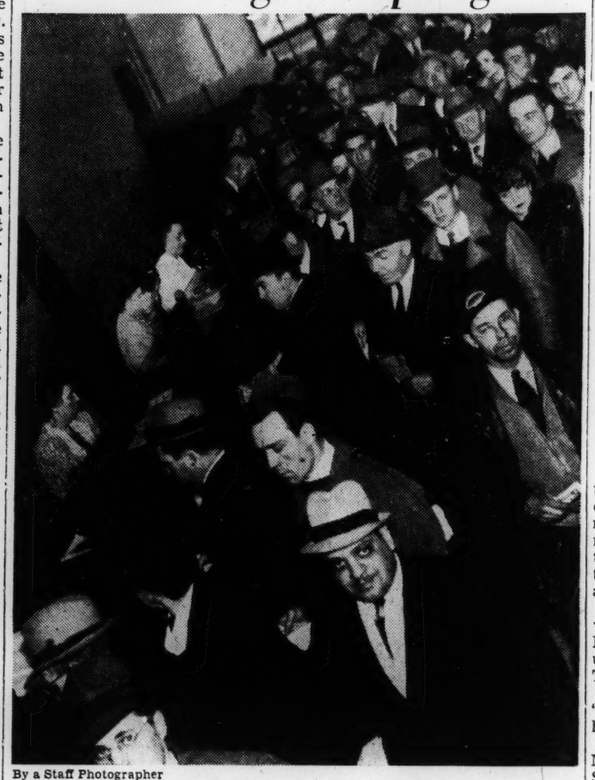
This year's stampede, however, developed into a fairly orderly procedure when the number applying fell considerably below last year's totals. This was attributed by Registry officials in part to the fact that 60,000 more cars were already on the road than at the same time last year—due, perhaps, to the need for cars in conveying workers to plants busy with defense orders.

At Nashua Street, there was some waiting in line, but at no time were clerks unable to cope with the rush of business. Lines did not extend out into Nashua Street as has happened other years.

In the first three hours today 16,244 plates for pleasure cars and 479 registrations for trucks had been issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles throughout the State, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced.

Total figures for April 1 last year were 21,200 for pleasure cars and 625 for trucks.

Sure Sign of Spring



By a Staff Photographer

The Annual Rush for Auto Plates

Part of the crowd of several thousand persons who applied at the Registry of Motor Vehicles on Nashua Street today for registration numbers for the family car. This annual phenomenon is the result of a 20 per cent reduction in insurance costs for the balance of the year which encourages thousands of car owners to put their cars up for the first three months of the year.

Todd Lectureship Goes to Washburn

Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, has been named the Todd Lecturer at the nine State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art, the State Department of Education announced today.

The annual Todd Lectureship was established in 1926 by the Department, using funds supplied under the will of the late Henry Todd.

Mr. Washburn's lecture will be "Exploring Alaska," concerning his ninth Alaskan expedition.

The tentative schedule calls for Mr. Washburn to speak at Lowell State Teachers College on April 14, Westfield on April 21, Bridgewater on April 29, Worcester on May 2, Salem on May 5, Fitchburg on May 7, Massachusetts School of Art on May 8, North Adams on May 12, Hyannis on May 16 and Framingham on a date to be announced later.

Nautical School Graduates 28 And All Are Assured Positions

For the second consecutive graduation ceremony of the Massachusetts Nautical School, all graduating cadets were assured of positions in the American merchant marine, speakers told the school and large crowd of parents and relatives of the students at the 93rd graduation ceremony of the school today.

In former years, the majority of the graduates have found berths in their chosen career—the sea—but sometimes it was necessary to await opportunity or to ship as an "A. B." instead of a junior officer, pending an opening for which they were qualified. The huge building program of the United States Maritime Commission, however, puts many new ships into commission and additional officers and men are needed.

Capt. Robert M. Gray, assistant supervisor of cadet training of the Commission attended the ceremonies today, to assign the 28 graduates to cadetships on new tonnage, though they only completed the two-year course today, when Patrick J. Sullivan of the Massachusetts Department of Education presented each with a diploma. Fifteen were in the marine and electrical engineering classes, and the other 13 specialized in seamanship and navigation.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and Capt. Gray made addresses at the ceremonies, during the course of which Bibles were presented to each graduate by the Massachusetts Bible Society.

William H. Dimick, first and only secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the School, who recently retired from office, and who never missed a semi-annual graduation of the school, was present today. It has been his custom to present a prize at each graduation to the cadet receiving the highest final average in his studies. Mr. Dimick made the presentation as usual and this time it went to Jack Kimberley, Jr., of Medford, in the seamanship class.

Other prize winners were: Robert J. Cheever of Belmont, in the seamanship class; Andrew Pierce of Malden, Cornelius E. McMullen of Fall River, and Rollin T. Young of Quincy, all in the engineering class.

Because of the war, the annual cruise of the Nantucket will again this year be restricted to the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and to Guantanamo. The cruise is to start May 2 and end Sept. 9.

Compensation Law Changes Sought

Liberalization of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law to provide a maximum payment of $20 a week was favored today by Samuel B. Horovitz, workmen's compensation expert, before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Mr. Horovitz pointed out that the present ceiling is $18 a week and that many States already pay higher benefits. New York and California, he said, pay $25 a week.

George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposed the legislation, saying the increased benefits would add 10 per cent to the amount industry now pays for industrial insurance. In 1941 the total cost he figured at $18,000,000.

Charles Horan of the Associated Industries said that an agreement existed between his organization and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, whereby neither would seek to alter the Workmen's Compensation Act until the attitude of the other side was determined.

Dodge Car Output Reported Normal

Dodge automobile officials meeting in Boston this noon were told by George W. Malcomson, Assistant Sales Manager of the Truck Division, that his company was proceeding with defense orders for tanks and trucks with no interruptions in its normal activities of meeting regular consumer needs.

How long Dodge can continue to accept orders from the Government without curtailing its regular production, Mr. Malcomson could not say. But at the present speaking, he could see no evidence of delays in meeting all requirements for regular 1942 production.

The Dodge executive spoke to several hundred Dodge representatives throughout New England at the Somerset Hotel, following which he left for a similar meeting in Portland, Me. But before he went he told newspapermen that truck production was up 50 per cent from last year at this time with every prospect of a steadily increasing volume.

Key Letter Urged On Motor Plates

Massachusetts automobile registration plates could be made smaller and more legible by the use of a key letter designating the County in which the car is registered, Representative George T. Walsh (D) of Lowell told the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today.

Mr. Walsh, speaking in favor of his bill, said car registration plates shortly will run into the millions and smaller plates would make it easier for police officers to identify machines.

David J. Ryan, representing Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said the Registrar believed a change in the system is not necessary at this time.

Philatelists Get Busy

HOPKINTON, Mass., April 1 (AP)—Philatelists from 30 States gave Postmaster Gerald W. Durkee a busy send-off yesterday as one of this town's three post offices prepared to close after 75 years of business. Hundreds of stamped envelopes were forwarded from widely scattered regions as collectors sought a "last day" cancellation.

Nazi Tanker Badly Sabotaged By Crew at East Boston Pier

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Planned destruction of every vital piece of machinery on the Amsterdam-built, German-owned, tanker Pauline Friederich, was so painstakingly, and systematically carried out by her crew, that it would take from eight months to a year, to tear out and replace the equipment.

This became known as a result of a superficial survey by engineering experts of the Coast Guard who conducted newspapermen over the dungeon-like power plant of the tanker, at her berth at the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, when the ban against the press had been lifted on orders from Washington Coast Guard headquarters.

Acting on orders from Washington, hearings began at the Immigration Station today under direction of Inspector Joseph Geary to determine if warrants of deportation should be asked for the detained German and Italian crew members.

The 43 taken yesterday have since been increased to 47 as stragglers in the crews returned to their ships.

The hearings are private. Testimony and recommendations will be forwarded to the Attorney General for any action he may deem necessary. Each man will be heard separately and is entitled to representation by counsel.

With a flashlight to pick their way over iron gratings, through dark passageways, around machinery, and into the boiler room, far below the water line, the Coast Guard official led the way for the newspapermen through semi-dark, abandoned quarters.

Thorough Planning Seen

On all sides was mute evidence of what was obviously a carefully designed plan to make the vessel worthless in the event she should fall into "unfriendly" hands. The Nazi crew, reduced from the original 31 men, to 16, as various individuals were paid off, and made attempts to return to their homeland, had clearly worked like beavers with drills and sledge-hammers on machinery that they once cleaned, polished, and kept well oiled.

If the ship were put into an American repair yard, it would cost an estimated $800,000 to replace the machinery and put the vessel into working order, according to a preliminary estimate of the Coast Guard lieutenant-engineer, who pointed out that much more damage might have been done that was not visible in so short a survey.

The doors of the boilers, for instance, were removed, he said, which might indicate that the crew-members had entered and sabotaged the tubes or done other damage there. Evidence was found in the boiler room of other damage, he said.

Two Generators Destroyed

Two electrical generators that provided electricity for lighting, and for other uses about the ship, were 100 per cent destroyed, it was easily seen, even by amateurs, as the newsmen filed into the engine room.

The main engine cylinders, encased in a steel covering, were found to have holes cut in them that measured about 18 inches square. Drills had been used in boring holes a half inch apart in the solid steel walls of the cylinders themselves, prior to smashing blows with a sledge hammer that left gaping holes in these vital units.

The workers performed a "clean" job, picking up most of the broken pieces of metal and disposing of them, probably by tossing them overboard. In some places dirty canvas was stretched over parts of the machinery, which when removed, disclosed other sabotage.

Serious damage was found to the throttle valve of the main engine, thrust bearing, main pump, articulating pump, air pump, boiler feed pump, fuel oil heater and pump, blower pump, and shaft. The bilges were found filled with oil. About all auxiliary machinery was put definitely beyond use. Even the steam steering winch was crippled.

Ship Built at Amsterdam

The Pauline Friederich was built in 1912 at Amsterdam, and measures 376.7 feet long, 51.2 feet beam, and 27.4 feet depth. Gross tonnage is 4,645 tons. Early this year, when efforts were made by American interests to buy the vessel, the German owners turned the offer down, and it was said at that time that the owners wanted nearly $300,000 for the craft.

She put into Boston Sept. 2, 1939, for refuge, because of the outbreak of the war, while en route from Port Arthur, Texas, to Hamburg with a full cargo of lubricating oil. This cargo was later discharged at Boston and returned by another vessel to Port Arthur. Frequent inspections of the ship were made by federal officials but the sabotage was apparently all done within a week.

Italian Freighter Damaged

Adjacent to the German tanker, lies the Italian freighter Dino, also sabotaged, the Coast Guard reporting that the crew had filed away part of the engine control mechanism, put filings into bearings and performed other acts which would seriously damage the machinery when it was set in motion.

The 16 Germans and 27 Italians from the two ships are at the Immigration Station in East Boston, under detention, pending decision from Washington as to disposal of their cases.

Crews of the three Danish ships at Boston—totaling 30—were taken ashore late yesterday but returned to their ships for the night. No evidence of sabotage was found on any of the three. They are the tanker Emma Maersk at East Boston, and the freighters Herta Maersk and Rita Maersk, both at Battery Wharf, Atlantic Avenue. All belong to the Maersk Line.

Danes Released

PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 (AP)—Capt. Jens P. Hansen and 13 men of the Jutta, Danish freighter seized here by the United States, have been released into their agent's custody. The skipper said that "something will be done" concerning disposition of the crew.

The Stars and Stripes floated over the 1,549-ton Jutta and armed Coast Guardsmen patrolled the ship they took into custody Sunday and the section of the Maine State Pier where she has been berthed for several months. The Jutta came here almost a year ago to escape capture by the British after the Nazis occupied Denmark.

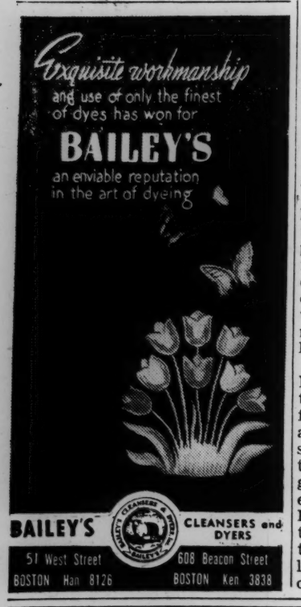
John M. Kemp, Vice-President and Manager of John G. Hall & Co,. Inc., of Boston, said the Jutta's men were released to him because there is no Danish Consul here.

Girl Wins Award Of Arts Museum

Ruth Stevelman, senior at Dorchester High School for Girls, received this morning the Grand Prize awarded annually by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The award is a reproduction of the painting, "Sunlit Patterns," by Luigi Lucioni. It was presented by Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, Supervisor of the Division of Museum Extension, representing the Museum.

The problem set before Boston high school students this year was to write a composition from the point of view of some one commissioned by a Hollywood producer to assist in the production of a film based on one of eight well-known books. Miss Stevelman selected "The Last Days of Pompeii."

The contestant had to visit the Museum and become familiar with the collections, then set the stage for a scene from the book, giving a list of properties, costumes, and so forth, with references adequate to locating original objects in the galleries. The winning paper was entitled, "A Fashionable Party in Pompeii," and described in detail the setting, characters and costumes, noting the Museum galleries where the writer had found objects used as sources.



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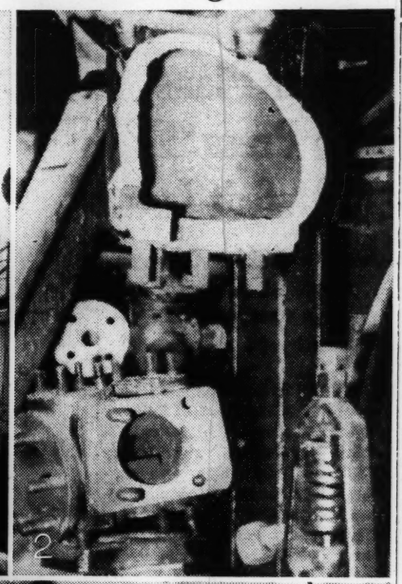
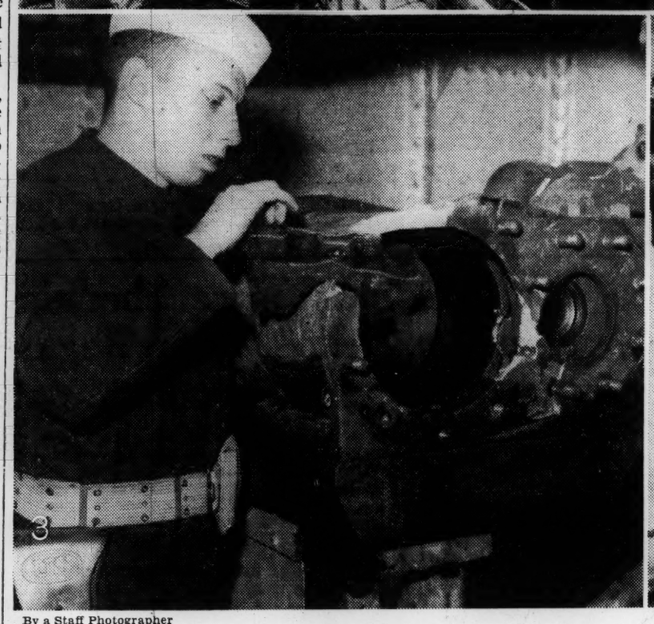
Boston Gets Close-Up View of Axis Sabotage





By a Staff Photographer

Methods Used in Wrecking German Tanker Shown

(1) German tanker Pauline Friederich, alongside of Italian freighter Dino, berthed at Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston. Custom House Tower in background.

(2) Damage to machinery on the German tanker. Casings smashed and metal coverings removed and disposed of. Much of the machinery was made in Scotland and put into the ship when new, at builders' yard in Amsterdam.

(3) The ruined steam steering winch, without which the tanker could be steered only by the hand equipment, being examined by Coast Guardsman on duty aboard the seized vessel.

(4) Coast Guard Lieutenant Engineer inspects damage to pump.

Small Plants To Play Large Defense Role

The multitude of small plants which provide the backbone of the great New England industrial region will play a dramatic role in the huge defense program which is rapidly gaining momentum, it was re-emphasized at the regional office of the Co-ordinator of Defense in the Federal Reserve Bank Building today.

Denying a claim made last week end at a meeting of the Smaller Business Association that 90 per cent of its 500 member firms are equipped for defense orders but are being overlooked, a spokesman for Albert M. Creighton, Regional Co-ordinator of Defense in New England, said that hundreds of businessmen and manufacturers are calling at the regional office daily in an effort to find their place in the expanding defense picture and that none are being overlooked.

"The aim of this office is clear," the spokesman said. "We want to use every available plant and workshop, every lathe and bench."

Large primary contractors have already met with the Regional Co-ordinator and have been urged by him to spread the work by extensive subcontracting. The willingness of these major industrialists to speed the program by utilizing the facilities of the smaller plants is said to have greatly accelerated the production of many vital defense items.

Under the subcontract method, production of a vital airplane part has been increased 200 per cent, the office of regional co-ordinator reports. This was accomplished when an important New Hampshire manufacturer of hosiery machinery, was able to adapt a large part of his plant for the construction of a unit manufactured by the Bendix Corporation.

What New England has to offer in the way of plant facilities is fairly well known, as a result of extensive surveys conducted in Massachusetts by the Development and Industrial Commission and in other States by similar groups, the office of co-ordinator reports. The problem now becomes one of bringing the men with the plants together with the men who have the contracts to give. That has become the job of the co-ordinator's office which operates under the Office of Production Management.

Gibson Sees U. S. Shipping War Aid

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 1 (AP)—Former United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont said here last night that the time was coming when the United States would have to participate in shipping war materials to England.

Mr. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, told a Chamber of Commerce group:

"The time is coming when we have got to face the issue—are we going to deliver the goods or let England fall?"

Modern Angles Were There, In Massasoit-Pilgrim Pact

Mutual assistance, non-aggression and protective alliances—expensive, up-to-date words the force of which has been warped by events—were phrases which may not have been in everyday use by the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony just 320 years ago, but they must have been in their thoughts.

At that time, the little band of colonists was just concluding preparations for the signing of what was probably one of the first such treaties in North America. This was the pact between the Pilgrims and Massasoit, Grand Sachem of the confederated tribes of Pokanoket. Actual ratification by both parties took place on a common meeting ground on April 1, 1621.

Alliance Meant Peace

The agreement meant a great deal to the settlers. Allied with the powerful monarch, they would be at peace with all the tribes from Narragansett Bay to the tip of Cape Cod. Trade relations could easily be expected to result; cultivation and Christianity, whose service these early colonists never forgot, could be extended to the Indians.

Excitement was great on that spring day in 1621—historians say the weather was favorable—as the Englishmen gathered to await the coming of the Indian leader. Curiosity probably overcame concern about the outcome, however, as it was learned that the Chieftain was approaching. The Indian and his band halted a short distance away from the settlement, presently sending Squanto, the friend of the Englishmen, to ask for a messenger to confer with the Sachem. The English understood at once that the "messenger" would be their pledge of good faith, and no doubt hesitated before sending one of their own members into the camp of a tribe whose feelings were not yet ascertained.

Edward Winslow, in full armor and with side arms, advanced from the Pilgrim village. He carried a pair of knives and a chain of copper worked with jewels for Massasoit, biscuits, butter, a knife and other gifts from the Chief's brother.

Taking only part of his fighting forces with him as an escort, Massasoit went to the two lines of cabins that formed the village. It was recorded that "his face was paynted with a sad red like murry, and oyled both head and face that he looked greasily." Upon his forehead was the chaplet aboriginal, the signature of nobility.

You Help Me; I Help You

Greeted by a guard of honor, Massasoit was received in as much state as Governor Carver could muster. After some ceremony and refreshments, the important treaty was drawn. It follows, as quoted by one historian:

"You help me, I help you. Neither must make war upon the other. In case of Indian conspiracy against either, the other agrees to render all possible aid. The Pilgrim Land Title must be held inviolate."

Noticeable in this rendition is not only promises of mutual aid and non-aggression, but the inevitable care of the Englishman for his property.

Bradford, whose diary was one of the first pieces of literature in the New World, stated the treaty as a six-point pact with mutual pledges of help in case of attack by another tribe or nation, providing for restoration of stolen property, punishment of offenders and that all arms should be left at home by parties of both sides when visiting each other.

The treaty, made without oath, lasted for 40 years while the Indian monarch ruled and for several years thereafter. It was broken by the outberak of war between the settlers and King Philip, son of Massasoit.

Shoe Designer

By a Staff Photographer

James A. Fikany

Shoe designer for many American notables, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is at R. H. White's Shoe Department this week personally supervising the sale of his adjustable-arch shoes.

Sentences Held Up In Pay-Roll Racket

Nine Boston and Greater Boston men were given suspended sentences and placed on probation in Federal District Court today for larceny in the so-called pay-roll racket at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass.

The nine pleaded guilty before Judge Hugh D. McClellan, who handed down suspended sentences of six months plus a year's probation.

Assistant United States Attorney Robert W. Meserve told the court that since these men were indicted there have been no further complaints of men drawing pay for work not done. Currently, however, a Federal grand jury is investigating complaints of union activity and union fees charged on construction work at the Fort.

N. E. Companies Get Tax Refunds

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau reports Pacific Mills, Boston, had been overassessed $300,000 on income taxes for 1918 and the amount refunded.

Special Court Urged to Sit In Labor Cases

Formation of a three-judge labor court to conduct trials on complaints of unfair labor practices brought under the State Labor Relations Act was urged today by William M. Silverman, Boston attorney, before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Silverman argued that the State Labor Relation's Commission now "acts as judge, jury, and prosecutor" in connection with complaints of unfair labor practices. Furthermore, he said, in the trials conducted by the Commission the ordinary rules of evidence do not apply nor are there requirements that members of the Commission shall have a judicial temperament.

The Labor Relations Board was established to guarantee to intra-State workers collective bargaining rights similar to those guaranteed under the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Silverman, who explained that the proposed labor court would provide for impartial trials of complaints, charged that under the present system it is possible to go into the field of conjecture, supposition, suspicion, and hearsay during the trials.

The Boston attorney insisted that during the present emergency it is important that relations between employee and employer be harmonious and that complaints of unfair labor practices shall be tried impartially.

The legislation was opposed by Lawrence H. Richman, Executive Chairman of the Wholesale Garment Association, an organization which he said favored establishment of an impartial tribunal and the application of ordinary rules of evidence in labor relations cases, and James Jack Green, representing the Communist Party.

Legislative Bills Set for Hearings

Beacon Hill's important legislative committee hearings tomorrow include the following:

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals for amendments to the State Constitution to provide for election of judges, to return to annual legislative sessions, to regulate or prohibit employment of married women in public service, to establish a unicameral Legislature, to restrict the Governor's power to grant pardons, and bills to call a constitutional convention.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Recommendations of the special pardon and parole commission to regulate granting of parole permits, discharges and pardons; bill to abolish county training schools.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a mortgage and loan appeal board.

State Highway Funds Rise As Saltonstall Signs Bill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed the bill making $1,887,000 available to match $1,000,000 in Federal grants for State Highway construction. This move brings highway expenditures appropriated in advance of the budget to a total of $6,375,000.

Last week the Governor signed a measure appropriating $4,488,000 for State aid to local highway projects.

Redistricting—The political machinery to redistrict the State into 14 Congressional districts instead of the present 15 was in motion today following the appointment of a legislative committee to accomplish the task made necessary by the last census.

During yesterday's House debate on the order establishing the committee the Democrats lost a battle to gain equal representation. Eight Senators and 22 Representatives were appointed to the committee, 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats. Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Senate Republican Floor Leader, will be chairman, while Representative William A. Jones (R) of Barnstable, House Republican Floor Leader, will be vice-chairman.

At present Massachusetts has 15 Representatives in Congress, nine Republicans and six Democrats. It is expected the Republican-controlled redistricting will lead to the election of 10 Republicans and four Democrats at the November, 1942, Congressional election.

Child Labor—In sharp contrast to previous years, the House, without a word of debate, rejected a measure to ratify the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment to give Congress power to regulate the labor of children under 18 years of age. In previous years the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor staged a bitter battle to obtain a roll-call vote on the issue.

Vaccination—The Lower Branch, on a voice vote, accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Fireworks—Massachusetts sale of fireworks will be restricted to organizations and municipalities for public display purposes, if the Senate backs up its third reading approval of controlling legislation. During a long debate, proponents of the legislation pointed to the injuries and fatalities caused annually by fireworks, while opponents asked whether it would not be appropriate to take automobiles off the road and ban airplanes because of the fatalities they cause.

Selectees—Several bills to pay public service employees the difference between their regular salary and their pay as draftees if they are called into military service were quickly rejected by the House. The Senate voted down legislation to extend civil service preference to members of the organized militia called into Federal service.

Newspapers—The House accepted adverse committee reports on a series of bills to permit newspapers to publish charges contained in court declarations, to protect reporters and photographers from interference while performing their duties, to bar forcing reporters to divulge their sources of information and other newspaper protection bills.

Liquor—The Lower Branch stood firmly against legislation to allow Boston restaurants and hotels to serve alcoholic beverages until 3 a. m. on Sundays. Sale now stops at 12 midnight.

Disbarred Lawyers—Legislation designed to bar Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic Executive Councilor, from public office, was rejected by the House. The bill would have prohibited disbarred attorneys from elective public positions.

Market — Middlesex County farmers will not have a market for sale of their products after all. Legislation, approved by the Legislative Committee on Counties, to allow the county to spend $225,000 for development of such a market was turned down by the House.

Labor Day—Labor Day would be celebrated in Massachusetts on the second Monday in September instead of the first under a bill favorably reported by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law. The Boston Retail Trade Board is battling strongly against the measure, saying Massachusetts business would be hurt if the change were not made nationally.

Preparedness Dominant Note In New Vermont Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 1—If war comes to the United States eventually, Vermont plans to be prepared both militarily and industrially. Bills enacted by the General Assembly during the past week and others nearing passage all contain the preparedness motif.

Gov. William H. Wills has already signed measures creating a Home Guard to replace the National Guard now in Federal training, an enabling act permitting municipalities to acquire by right of eminent domain, land for airport purposes and a bill establishing a State industrial agent to bring defense industries to Vermont, is in the final stages of passage. In addition, legislative sentiment has shown a reversal of form and the early move to repeal the act providing a $10 a month bonus to Vermont men in Federal service has slowed down perceptibly with every indication being that $345,000 will be appropriated for bonus purposes before the Legislature ends its biennial session, probably on April 12.

Maj. Charles N. Barber, World War veteran, has been named commander of the new Home Guard regiment with the rank of colonel and Jack B. Wood, of St. Albans, also an officer in the World War, will be Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Barber is now Director of the State Selective Service organization and Treasurer of Norwich University. He was senior member of the State staff of the Vermont National Guard when he was disqualified for active service last fall following a physical examination.

Colonel Wood is Treasurer of the Central Vermont Railway Company, and a past commander of the Vermont Department, American Legion. He served overseas from Oct. 3, 1917 to April 7, 1919 and rose from the rank of Second Lieutenant to Captain at the time of his discharge from Federal service.

Home Guard Nucleus

Already there is a nucleus for Home Guard companies in the State. The capital city has a company of 75 men which has been in training since early last fall. Several other cities and larger towns have also organized units or are in the process of organization to replace National Guard units which have left the State for regular Army training.

The measure providing appointment of an industrial agent to push development of the State's smaller industries, carries an appropriation of $10,000 for each of the next two fiscal years. Before the bill passed the lower House, provisions for appointment of a supervisory commission were stricken from the bill and amount of salary and term of service were left with the Governor to decide. This bill was one sponsored by the Administration and is along lines of the recommendations made by Governor Wills in his inaugural address.

Companion bills to that enabling municipalities to take land for airport purposes have passed the House under suspension of the rules and quick action is expected in the Senate this week. One would expedite Vermont's lagging airport development program for national defense and civil use and the other would set up a State aeronautic board to promote aviation in the State and aid towns and cities with airport plans. A $65,000 fund for airport development is set up in the latter bill.

Seaway Opposition

State opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway was voiced by the Senate of the General Assembly Saturday as it moved a condemning resolution to third reading by a vote of 22 to 6. Its passage in the lower House this week is conceded, although a few friends of United States Senator George D. Aiken, who has already gone on record in "support of the President," are working for its defeat. Other supporters of the former Governor, however, do not believe he represents Vermont sentiment on this question and will vote in favor of the resolution.

The resolution says: "The people of Vermont, represented in the General Assembly, affirm their opposition to use of the St. Lawrence River for establishment of a deeper seaway and hereby record their opposition to the construction of a St. Lawrence River seaway as highly unwarranted in the present national crisis."

Senator Paul F. Douglas of Poultney, speaking for the resolution, quoted Senator Aiken as saying "the only thing to do is to support the President," and declared, "our Senator in Washington needs this resolution."

Federal Income Taxes Show $17,000,000 Jump

Income tax payments to the Federal Government by Massachusetts taxpayers totaled $42,011,898, at the close of business yesterday, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, has announced. This is approximately $17,000,000 more than was collected a year ago.

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1136 Washington Street

704 Washington Street

632 Washington Street

7 School Street

10 Scollay Square

Mozart and Bruno Walter—'Night Before Christmas' in Debut

A Distinguished Guest Conducts 'Don Giovanni'

By L. A. Sloper

Bruno Walter directed Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan Theater last night. He had been heard once before in Boston, when he led a pair of concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra 18 years ago, but this was his first appearance here as conductor of opera.

It was an occasion. With the co-operation of an excellent cast and an inspired orchestra, Mr. Walter achieved a performance of this great opera that has not been equaled in Boston within long memory.

This season brought Mr. Walter to the desk of the Metropolitan Opera for the first time. His work in "Fidelio," "The Bartered Bride," and "Don Giovanni" has roused extraordinary enthusiasm in New York. Last night's performance justified this enthusiasm in every particular.

The performance was marked by great beauty of orchestral tone, exquisite phrasing, a lovely lyrical line, subtle dynamic nuance, just tempi, and a complete co-ordination of instruments with voices. In short, it was a performance as near musical perfection as one hopes to hear.

* * *

The large audience was quick to respond. Mr. Walter was greeted with exceptional warmth when he first appeared. He did not join the singing-actors on the stage to share the applause at the intermission (the opera was divided into two acts), but when he returned to his place he received an ovation. It was several minutes before he was able to resume.

The influence of his direction extended to the singers as much as to the orchestra. Having artists of distinction on the stage before him, he was able to enlist their support in realizing a production of astonishing unity of mood and style. There was none of that diversity of purpose which sometimes has made a Mozart performance resemble too closely the Italianate manner. Each singer was given every opportunity to make the most of his musical opportunities, but none stepped outside the Mozartean frame.

Mr. Pinza of course is known for the authority of his Don. Last night he was in fine fettle as singer and as actor. He was expertly companioned by the Leporello of Mr. Baccaloni, the newcomer who has quickly won a place for himself.

There has been some complaint in New York that these two have tended to clown too much in "Don Giovanni." No such fault was evident last night. This type of comedy does not call for subtlety. Mr. Pinza and Mr. Baccaloni played it last night for what it is. Its humor may seem but mildly amusing to many, but it would not be helped by trying to translate it into high comedy.

* * *

Mme. Novotna, another newcomer, proved an exceptionally charming actress, even in the role of Donna Elvira, and her singing was notable for purity of tone, security of pitch, and musical style. Mme. Milanov, the Donna Anna, likewise contributed some distinguished singing.

The new order of Mr. Walter was perhaps most noticeable in the Don Ottavio of Mr. Schipa. One of the most ungrateful of operatic roles dramatically, it is a big singing assignment. Mr. Schipa is master of its difficulties. But the remarkable thing was the complete absence in him of any hint of the heroic Italian tenor. He was fully in the Mozartean picture.

Miss Farell was an agreeable Zerlina, Mr. Kent an amusing Masetto, and Mr. Cordon a formidable Commendatore. The stage business was well handled.

But Mr. Walter was the hero of the evening. It is pleasant to look forward to his appearances with the Symphony Orchestra next season.

'Don Giovanni'

Metropolitan Theater — The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Mozart's "Don Giovanni," evening of March 31. The cast:

Don Giovanni	Ezio Pinza
Leporello	Salvatore Baccaloni
Ottavio	Tito Schipa
Commendatore	Norman Cordon
Masetto	Arthur Kent
Donna Anna	Zinka Milanov
Donna Elvira	Jarmila Novotna
Zerlina	Marita Farell

Conductor: Bruno Walter

Vandamm Studio

Florence Eldridge and Fredric March

Principal members of the cast in Sophie Treadwell's "Hope for a Harvest," which the Theater Guild is bringing to the Colonial Theater on April 7.

Farce by the Perelmans Presented at the Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

Perhaps 90 per cent of "The Night Before Christmas," Laura and S. J. Perelman's play which Courtney Burr presented last evening at the Plymouth, might be classified as crook farce. The remaining 10 per cent seems to be divided among Sixth Avenue neighborhood comedy with references to recent developments in that area of New York, romantic sentiment of a pattern familiar to both the stage and the screen, and a dash of melodrama to provide excitement for the final act. Along with the underworld argot that the Perelmans have worked into their dialogue they have kept some vulgarity and considerable profanity.

* * *

The play begins with a comic touch of the small town neighborliness that is still to be found in Manhattan, as the jeweler across the way, a gossipy lingerie saleswoman, and a seedy sandwich man gather in a Sixth Avenue luggage shop and discuss with its veteran proprietor the business prospects that the building of the subway might bring to them. But most of the humor is based on the incongruities to be discovered when a pretentious crook and his dull witted confederate buy the shop and pretend to operate it as a legitimate business at the same that they are tunneling through the basement in an effort to break into the vault of the old-fashioned bank next door.

The pattern is a slender one that tends to wear thin as the evening progresses. There are all of the complications that might occur in such a plot. There are the interruptions of prospective customers and the cursory treatment which they receive. There is the intrusion of the aggressive salesman from the wholesale house. There are the unexpected difficulties which arise in tunneling through the wall. There is the sudden arrival of guests of a kind hardly to be anticipated in such surroundings. The plots of farcical plays do not bear too close analysis, and this one is no exception to the rule.

Perhaps the Perelmans have done as well as could be expected with such artificialities. The audience found much occasion for laughter during the evening, though more in the first half than in the later part of the play. Possibly, even in a synthetic farce, the playwrights could have fused the various elements more smoothly.

* * *

The players work hard to make the most of the material. Forrest Orr, who is a familiar figure on the stage, is to be seen as the crook pretending to be a man of affairs or disguised in the robes of a Santa Claus in the front of the store while his co-plotter labors below. George Mathews is the heavy-handed safe-breaker, and Phyllis Brooks the girl criminal who reforms under the influence of the admiring clerk from the nearby drug store. Louis Sorin as the jeweler and John Ravold as the original owner of the store provide a bit of character acting. Ruth Weston as the lingerie saleswoman plays her part for its farcical values. Harry Bratsburg does a melodramatic role with skill and almost too much realistic vigor to be in key with the surroundings. The cast is a sizable one but most of the other roles are of the "bit" variety.

'Night Before Christmas'

At the Plymouth Theater—Comedy by Laura and S. J. Perelman, presented by Courtney Burr. Directed by Romney Brent, Setting by Boris Aronson. The cast includes the following:

Madame Rochelle	Ruth Weston
Bigelow	John Ravold
Endicott	St. Clair Bayfield
Bachrach	Louis Sorin
Denny Costello	Phyllis Brooks
Byron Schofield	Herbert Nelson
Fred Finch	George Petrie
Otis J. Faunce	Forrest Orr
Ruby	George Mathews
Smitty	Owen Martin
Aspinwall	William David
Leo	Harry Bratsburg
Policeman	Donald McClelland
Sergeant	Lew Eckels
Customers, Truckmen etc.	

Maurice Seymour

Martha Errolle

In "Blossom Time," continuing at the Shubert.

Art Shows

Twentieth Century Club

There is currently on display at the Twentieth Century Association an exhibition of flower paintings by a group of Bostonians. Included are oils, water colors, and pastels.

These painters have in common a love of flowers and a desire to portray them in the most decorative or naturalistic way possible. Among exhibits are some nicely patterned studies by Harold F. Lindergreen, floral portraits by David Curtis Baker, Polly Nordell, Gertrude Koch, Barbara H. Watt, James K. Bonnar, F. Antoinette Pratt, and Kate Buss. The contribution of Pat Harrison is notable for its atmospheric effect.

* * *

Goodspeed's

At Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, there is an exhibition of etchings by A. Hugh Fisher, A. R. E. A resident of London, Mr. Fisher has had a long career, as etcher, making portraits, and architectural or landscape views of England. His interest in the native scene and the great relics of the British past is expressed in his prints, which today have a particularly touching appeal. He has depicted details of cloisters, doorways, lancet windows, gateways, and towers, at Oxford, Winchester, York, London. The care expended on these reminders of a rich architectural past indicates how shocking it must be to many an Englishman to have these treasures ruthlessly destroyed. It is sad to reflect that even Mr. Fisher's London studio with all the equipment for making these graphic records has been demolished by a bomb.

Shown besides at Goodspeed's are original illustrations made by Mr. Fisher for "Frolics with Uncle Yule."

D. A.

Mid-Week Radio Prospects

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A repeat performance of a new American composition, and the playing of some infrequently heard Shakespearian music of Hector Berlioz are musical events for tonight on the radio. Other mid-week music features include a work of Couperin, orchestrated by the modern Italian, Fillipi, and a Richard Strauss program by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Light entertainment schedules offer Boris Karloff in an unaccustomed Shakespearian role, Kate Smith as the guest of Bob Hope, Oscar Levant as the guest of Eddie Cantor, and Joe E. Brown as the guest of Rudy Vallee.

Two mid-week forums continue discussion on the question of convoying arms to Britain. Speakers include Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, French writer; Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, and Representative Martin Dies.

Tonight

Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, French writer, and Edward Weintal, Polish press diplomat, on "America and Democracy," in the Department of Justice's "Good Guests of America" series; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Boris Karloff, Lincoln Borglum, and members of Woody Herman's Orchestra to be among guests of Gabriel Heatter's "We the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Kate Smith to be guest of Bob Hope, with regular features of show; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Hilde Reggiani, soprano, to sing Strauss' "Voices of Spring," Barrera - Calleja's "Granadinas" (Farewell Granada), and the aria, "Come Per Me Sereno," from Bellini's "La Somnambula," in Antonini Musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Alan Shulman's "Variations on an Original Theme," for Viola and Orchestra, to be repeated in the "New American Music" program, in which it was first heard, with NBC Symphony, Frank Black, conductor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Berlioz's Romeo's "Rêverie" and "Fête of the Capulets" and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia, for Piano and Orchestra, with Edward Kilenyi, soloist, with the Grand Orchestra of Paris, scheduled on Columbia "Masterworks of Music" program; WEEI, 11:15.

Wednesday

Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, scheduled to make her first address to an American radio audience, before the World Emergency Committee luncheon of the Y. W. C. A., in New York; Clare Boothe, playwright, also to speak; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Lucy Sprague Mitchell, children's author, to discuss "Stories for Children," in "Children Also Are People" program; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

New England Town Meeting of the Air to discuss "Should We Convoy Ships?"; Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Charles F. Kettering, William J. Cameron, and Fred Zeder, automotive executives, to discuss "Mental Attitudes for National Defense," at joint session of four honorary fraternities, in Detroit; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Oscar Levant, author and musician, and Mattie McDaniel, Negro screen player, to be guests of Eddie Cantor's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Wynn Murray, former star of Fred Allen's show, scheduled to return as featured soloist; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Thursday

Jane Pickens, Dave Apollon, and Jerry Cooper, members of Ed Wynn's "Boys and Girls Together" company, to be heard in songs and comedy in the "In Chicago Tonight" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Roland Young of the movies, Rudolph Ganz, pianist and conductor, and Russ Morgan, dance band leadsr, to be guests of Bing Crosby, assisted by Bob Burns; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Joe E. Brown of the screen to be guest of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Cuperin-Fillipi's "Three Pieces for Orchestra" and Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony in D major, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Richard Strauss program by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting, offers the song, "Monologue," as well as "Ariadne's Monologue," from "Ariadne auf Naxos," and Elektra's "Narration," sung by Rose Pauly; Dr. Stock to conduct the tone poem, "Don Juan" and the finale from "Feuersnot"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

America's Town Meeting of the Air, to be heard again from Town Hall, New York, in a discussion, "Should Our Ships Convoy Arms to Britain?" NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Representative Martin Dies, on "Sabotage of National Defense"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Bach and Walt Disney

"Fantasia" started several years ago when Leopold Stokowski met Walt Disney in Hollywood and talked to him about the possibility of combining great music with visual interpretations. They went to work on "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." When it was finished Disney decided to make a full-length picture instead of a short subject. He had never enjoyed classical music before, he told Stokowski, and he thought if he felt that way about it maybe the people who went to see his pictures might feel the same way, too.

Weeks were spent by Disney and his staff listening to records—hundreds of them. Stokowski did a great deal of talking about Bach's Toccata and Fugue, and Disney listened to that piece many times and then decided to use it as the opening number in "Fantasia." Months after the music was recorded and the artists had gone to work making pictures to fit the Bach music, Disney said:

"You know, for a long time I thought the Toccata and Fugue was a love team like Samson and Delilah."

Disney is the spark plug of production. No story starts toward a picture until he has bought it or invented it, shaped it, tried it out, and given it a push. That goes for every Donald Duck short feature all the way through to "Fantasia." Through the production pattern of every picture he threads in and out like a guiding outline. Having done single-handed, at one time or another, nearly everything that is being done at the studio, and having designed every functional fraction of the plant, Walt looks into the most minute step of the most microscopic element in an effort to help. "He knows every detail of every process in the place," his staff say. "Don't look to me for the answers," he warns. "All I want you to use me for is approval."

It is a long time since Disney himself has drawn any of the cartoons for his pictures, but he supervises every detail of their production and he is not easily satisfied. He is at each story conference, and still finds time to be the voice of Mickey Mouse.

Disney still has no formula for making successful pictures. "I've never made pictures for a child audience alone," he says. "We just try to make a good picture."

The night of the world premiere of "Fantasia" at the Broadway Theater in New York, Disney was upstairs in the office. "I'm praying that they like it," he said over and over again, "'cause if they don't like it, that's the end of it. We make pictures for people to enjoy, but if they don't want what we're giving them in 'Fantasia,' we'll drop it."

He looked at his watch. It was nearing the end of the Bach Toccata and Fugue number. He went downstairs into the theater and stood in the rear. At the end of the number there was applause.

"They like it," he said. "Now we can go on."

News of the Stage

New York

"Your Loving Son," the new Abby Merchant comedy, has been postponed from Wednesday to Friday evening, at the Little Theater. Jessie Royce Landis, Jay Fassett, Frankie Thomas, and Charita Bauer have leading roles.

* * *

Rachel Crothers will receive the Claire M. Senie Award from the Drama Study Club at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor, on April 4. The award is given each spring to the person, who, the Drama Study Club considers, has contributed most valuably to the theater in the previous year. Miss Crothers has been chosen as a result of her work as president of the American Theater Wing of the British War Relief Society.

* * *

William Saroyan, who is now rehearsing "The Beautiful People," would like to offer the tryout week of the play to invited audiences made up of students at colleges, universities, and theater schools. Each night, a section of the house would be reserved for those who presented themselves at the Lyceum Theater at curtain time. The cast of the play includes Betsy Blair, Eugene Loring, Curtis Cooksey, Fredrica Slemons, and Don Freeman. Mr. Freeman is known for his theater sketches and for the publication of "Newsstand," which he illustrates and edits. This will be his Broadway debut as an actor.

* * *

Arnold Sundgaard, author of "Everywhere I Roam," is going to collaborate in the preparation of new plays which the Chekhov Theater Players of Ridgefield, Conn., will take on tour next fall. Mr. Sundgaard held a Dramatists' Guild Fellowship in 1939-40 and has been associated with the Federal Theater and the Group Theater. His play, "Virginia Overture," which deals with the struggle for the Bill of Rights in Virginia, plus his curtain-raiser, "The Glad House," will be presented by the University of Virginia on April 3 and 4, at Charlottesville.

* * *

A revival of "A Man's Hair," by Percival Hodges, will mark the twenty-sixth anniversary of Butler Davenport's "Free Theater," this evening.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Featuring Phyllis Brooks, Forrest Orr, Ruth Weston and George Mathews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—
"From the Drawn Sword," by Barbara Corcoran. Curtain 8:40 sharp.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"The Daughter of the Regiment," by Donizetti, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Conductor: Gennaro Papi. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Metropolitan Theater—
"Tristan und Isolde," by Wagner, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Conductor: Edwin McArthur.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2, 5, 8:10. "Theodora Goes Wild," Irene Dunne. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 2:52, 5:47, 8:42.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr, 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50

Paramount—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Stage Show, 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time," Western National Parks," "Elsa Maxwell," "Quatic Sports," "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Vampire Bat," 10:52 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. "Devil Commands." 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

Tremont—
"Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8:05. "Remember the Night," Barbara Stanwyck. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Feld. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Boston

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Girl in the News." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 1:50 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Ducks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor, "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "March of Time." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 3:25, 9:25. "You're the One." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "I'm Still Alive." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3, 9:15. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:18, 8:18. "Jennie." 1:54, 6:54, 10:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Honeymoon for Three." 3:06, 7, 9:41. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:50, 8:25.

Park: "Life With Henry," featuring the Aldrich Family. "Phantom Submarine."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:53, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Victory," Fredric March. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.

Mystic: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Our Town," M. Scott, and William Holden. "Girl in the News." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:30, 8:50. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jennie." 1:45, 8. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:11, 9:26.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Father's Son," John Litel. 2 and 8.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory." Fredric March. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

Strand: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Ride, Kelly, Ride."

REVERE—Boulevard: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Revere: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 6:15.

Davis Square: "Arise My Love." Claudette Colbert. "Calling All Husbands." Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Girl in the News." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne. "Sandy Gets Her Man." Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 2:08, 7:53. "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 8:50.

Princess: "Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 1:39, 7:39.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Kit Carson," "I Want a Divorce," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Behind the News," L. Roland. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 8:10. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 6:30, 10:05.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

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1½ cups diced potatoes
2 cups diced carrots
4 tablespoons green pepper
4 tablespoons onion
1 cup bread crumbs
¼ cup melted butter
1 egg
½ cup beef stock
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup molasses
3 eggs, to be used as garnish

Prepare and cook separately the potatoes and carrots. Then chop them together coarsely with the green pepper and onion. Add bread crumbs, butter, beef stock, beaten egg, seasonings, and molasses. Mix thoroughly. Turn into a greased loaf pan and bake in a hot gas oven (400 degrees F.) for one hour. Garnish with slices of hard-cooked eggs, serve with mushroom sauce, and garnish with stalks of canned or cooked asparagus and pineapple rings or pimiento rings. Serves six.

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BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH · TONIGHT AT 8:30
This Week Only—Matinee Thursday
COURTNEY BURR presents
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
A New Comedy By Laura & S. J. Perelman
Phyllis BROOKS · Forrest ORR · Ruth WESTON · George MATHEWS
Evgs: 2.75-55c; Mats. Thur.-Sat., 2.20-55c, tax inc.

SHUBERT Last 5 Days Tonight, 8:30
Pop. Mat. Tom'w at 2:30
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Popular Musical Romance
"BLOSSOM TIME"
Evgs.: $2.75-$.55; Mats., Wed. & Sat.: $1.65-$.55. Tax Incl.

COLONIAL Thea. 2 WKS. ONLY BEG. APRIL 7
The Theatre Guild Presents
HOPE FOR A HARVEST
An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with
FREDRIC MARCH · FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
PRICES: Evgs. $3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
Mats. (Thurs. & Sat.) $2.75 to 1.10

NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER · NICHOLAS JOY
Nedda Harrigan · Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY · DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Carmen MIRANDA
'THAT NIGHT IN RIO'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW · ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Changes in Bruin Line-Up for Tonight's Game in Toronto Seriously Considered

Management Holds Meeting With Players Taking Part

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., April 1—When the Boston Bruins take the ice against Toronto Maple Leafs in their sixth Stanley Cup play-off game here tonight, they will be sure of one thing—that they will be presenting their strongest possible array in an all-out attempt to square the series once more.

Right now the handwriting seems to be on the wall, but the Bruins refuse to read it. In fact, they refuse to concede one inch in their belief that they can beat the Leafs again on their home ice. At the same time they realize that they must win or drop out of the cup competition, for the Torontos lead three games to two.

For two days now the Bruins have been in solemn conclave, discussing ways and means of getting the greatest effectiveness from the personnel on hand. A meeting of all the players in conjunction with Manager Art Ross, Owner Weston Adams, and Coach Cooney Weiland was held at the hotel yesterday. Several suggestions involving line changes were made, but nothing definite was decided. All ideas were tabled until another meeting this afternoon.

Right to Opinions

As Owner Adams put it when it was decided to hold the conference: "After all, these boys should have a right to express their opinions in the play-offs. Winning or losing means money in or out of their pockets and if they can improve the club in any way, their wishes should be followed."

Nothing of the changes, if any, will be known until the team faces off for the opening whistle in Maple Leaf Gardens tonight. There is still the possibility that none will be made, although rumors circulating around the Bruins' camp have placed Herbie Cain on the second line to center for Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman, with Art Jackson dropping back to wing on the third line with Terry Reardon and Pat McReavy.

There is no doubt that the local six is concerned over the plight of Roy Conacher, and Roy himself is downcast at his inability to shine to better advantage. It is an odd situation, for a player of Roy's ability should be able to stand out in any company without the aid of Bill Cowley. Any attempt to strengthen the club, therefore, evidently revolves around the Toronto wing.

Bauer to Center

Interesting speculations have been made on the changes possible in the various lines, not the least of which is the breaking up of the Kraut threesome. The suggestion has been heard of moving Bobby Bauer to center for Conacher and Wiseman, with Reardon taking Bauer's place with Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt, and the move is worth considering.

Bobby is one of the best right wings in the league. He proved it over the regular season and was chosen on the second all-star six. Yet today the Kitchener flyer is hardly himself; his foot still not right. He finds it difficult to back check, which is one of his greatest values to the line. The arguments run that if Bauer were moved to center, he would not have to check back so severely, and his ability to carry the puck and make plays would come into prominence. Moreover, it is felt his aptitude for forechecking could make him the Pete Langelle of the Bruins.

Such speculation, however, is more interesting than useful, and the chances are that the plans for tonight have already been laid. If they have, and the meeting this afternoon was held more or less to seal the bargain, the Bruins' main hope is that the Leafs do not find out about them beforehand. Surprise can be a definite factor in this game.

To Match Leafs

As for tactics tonight, the Bruins plan to match the Leafs play for play. If the Smythemen stay in their shell, Ross says the B's will do likewise. If the Leafs come out roaring, the Bruins will try to roar louder. Judging from reports here, the Canadians are sold on the latter policy.

With secrecy surrounding the Boston plans, so secrecy veils those of Toronto. In Boston last Saturday night, Smythe said he would not dress Bingo Kampman in place of Jack Church on defense. The grapevine here reports, however, that the good Colonel is considering dressing his ace defenseman. Also heard is that report that Bob Davidson will sit the game out in favor of Don Metz. Like the Bruins, though, the strategy of the Leafs will not be known until game time tonight.

Over the Blue Lines

Mel Hill will dress again . . . "Hillie" is hoping he sees more action than he did last Saturday night, when he appeared for two minutes in the first period and then sat on the bench the rest of the evening . . . Bill Cowley did not make the trip . . . No hockey fans have followed the progress of Hershey in the American League play-offs any more closely than did the Bruins family . . . Red Hamill and Johnny Shewchuk would have been received with open arms.

The big three of the Bruins—Adams, Ross, and Weiland—took a little trop to Oshawa last night to watch the Oshawa Generals play the Toronto Marlboros in the Memorial Cup play downs . . . The Bruins do not own any players on either team, but they may shortly . . . Several have had favorable reports turned in to the B's management . . . Billy Taylor of the Leafs, incidentally, played for Oshawa when they won the Memorial Cup two years ago . . . Oshawa is about 35 miles from Toronto . . . Conn Smythe's son, Stafford, is a center for Oshawa . . . The Bruins probably will not secure his services, however. Clint Smith, New York Rangers center, was on hand to greet the B's when they arrived here yesterday morning.

Cornered Bears Can Be Troublesome

By a Staff Photographer

Dit Clapper (Left) and Des Smith

Although Smith is handicapped by a facial injury, Capt. Dit Clapper looks pretty stern in expression for the clash at Toronto tonight in the game that may continue the series to another game here in Boston or end in Toronto if the Bruins should lose.

Speculation Regarding Bees For Training Site Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 1—As the Bees prepare to break camp here tonight and move North with the Browns, there is considerable speculation about their training plans for 1942. The chances are, however, that they will be back again under the Alamo's shadow next spring since Bob Quinn likes the spirit of the civic leaders and hotel men in this community and prefers the climate of Texas to that of Florida.

Although reasonably well satisfied with general conditions in San Antonio, Bob cannot afford to commit himself about returning until he receives definite assurance that the Browns or some other major league club will be here next spring. He would not relish the prospect of the Bees playing games with minor league outfits only.

Elaborate Training Site

Most San Antonio residents take it for granted that the Browns will return in 1942 for the fifth spring in succession. But even if they should not do so, it seems probable that some other American or National League team would move in to take advantage of Tech Field, a far more elaborate training site than any other city in the South or the Southwest can offer.

There are rumors that a third big circuit club may come here and that a fourth one may establish headquarters at Austin, which is only a two-hour ride by bus. If four top-flight teams should train in the area, a real round-robin could be staged.

Pitman-Sullivan Field, the park especially constructed for the Bees' practice sessions, should be one of the city's sport show places by next March when its turf becomes firmer. Its handsome stone clubhouses will last as long as the Alamo, although they will never command the same attention.

Historic Points

San Antonio has both advantages and disadvantages for a ball club. In the former category are the climate, the proximity of the playing fields by taxicab, the river which winds through the principal streets and affords the pedestrian a chance to avoid constant delays at street crossings, and the various points of historic interest such as the Alamo, the Governor's Palace, the San Fernando Cathedral, the San Jose Mission and Roosevelt Park, named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt and the site upon which he organized his "Rough Riders" just before taking them to Cuba to participate in the Spanish-American War.

The disadvantages are the reckless autoists, the long bus rides required in order to play most of the games away from home and the slim attendances at games played at Tech Field. It was expected that Texans would turn out in larger numbers for these home contests than the Floridians did, but such has not been the case. The total attendance at two frays with Minneapolis was 162 paid.

Since being here the Bees have made two long trips, each approximately 600 miles. The first was the friendly invasion of Mexico by bus. The Boston party left for Monterrey on March 14 and returned on the 17th. The other was the train journey to the fertile Rio Grande Valley. Stengel's fusileers lost no money on the first expedition since they were given a guarantee, but the Valley trip proved a very costly proposition.

One of the things contingent upon the Bees' return is being able to secure the same rate at the Plaza Hotel. This should not be difficult to arrange since the players have been popular with the other guests and have conducted themselves like gentlemen and scholars. They have brought credit upon themselves and the national pastime. The wives have also been "good mixers" and many prominent Bostonians have stopped at the hotel in order to be with the team.

At one time no fewer than a dozen persons connected with the publicity end of baseball—columnists, sports editors, photographers, cartoonists, radio experts, and working press men were here at the same time. Only four, however, will start North on the journey tonight.

The main body will pick up the 14 players selected to oppose the University of Texas at Austin this afternoon in the State capital tonight and proceed to Houston for a game with the Browns tomorrow.

Husky Yacht Club Plans Many Races

Northeastern University's new Yacht Club will compete in eight regattas this year including the new McMillan Cup Race at Annapolis it was announced this morning by Professor Edward S. Parsons, director of student activities at Northeastern.

Northeastern was admitted to the New England Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association last May and will compete this Spring for the first time in that capacity. The Husky sailors have won the non-member competition several times.

The season will open with the Ralph E. Brown Regatta, to be sponsored by Boston University on Saturday, April 5th. Most of the contests will be held on the Charles, but the Northeastern club also expects to compete in the New England championships at New London and in the freshman competition sponsored by Brown University on the Seekonk River.

The complete schedule:

Saturday, April 5—Ralph E. Brown Regatta, sponsored by Boston University.
Saturday, April 20—Greater Boston Regatta at M. I. T.
Sunday, April 27—11th Semi-Annual Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Open Regatta—Charles River Basin.
Saturday and Sunday, May 3-4—First New England I. C. Y. R. A. Member Dinghy championships—United States Coast Guard Academy—Thames River, New London, Conn.
Saturday, May 10—First I. C. Y. R. A. Invitation Freshman Dinghy Regatta Brown University Yacht Club—Seekonk River.
Saturday May 10—14th Annual Meeting, Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association, Harvard Yacht Club, Cambridge, Mass.
Saturday and Sunday, May 10-11—Fifth Annual Inter-Collegiate Y. R. A. National Intercollegiate Dinghy championships for Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy—Nautical Association of M. I. T.—Charles River Basin.
Saturday, May 24—First McMillan Cup Preliminary Series, Midshipmen's Boat Club, Chesapeake Bay, Annapolis.

Red Sox Win 3-0

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 1 (AP)—Charley Wagner became the first Red Sox pitcher to go the distance as Boston shutout the Rochester Internationals yesterday, 2 to 0. Showing plenty of speed, Wagner gave up only three hits—two in the ninth inning.

Red Sox third baseman Jim Tabor, who recently was reprimanded by Manager Joe Cronin for breaking training rules, did not report at the park.

Cronin said he wanted to talk to him before making any comment, but "for a spell" at least the hot-corner would be taken care of by the veteran Sammy Hale, who was at third yesterday.

Owner Yawkey Thinks Sox May Surprise This Season

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOTHAN, Ala., April 1—Take the word of Tom Yawkey, the 1941 Boston Red Sox should not be judged on last year's records.

"Everybody in the American League knows our pitching was bad last season," said the owner of the Red Sox. "But this is another year. I can't understand these baseball people who live in the past. The foundation of our mound staff is built around young fellows, and every kid pitcher has to find himself some time. Why couldn't it happen to two or three of ours in 1941?

"If one of our boys should come through this season and win 25 games," Yawkey continued, "you'd hear folks call it a big surprise, or an upset. But why? Even Walter Johnson was an inexperienced rookie once. Then suddenly he found himself and was a great pitcher. It has to happen to every ball player, and pitchers are ball players.

Plays Hitters

"Our infield, particularly Joe Cronin, was criticized last year," Tom went on. "A lot of balls rolled through to the outfield that fans thought Joe should have stopped. But did you ever consider this? Even when Joe was young, he was the type of shortstop who played the hitters. Back in the days when he was with Washington, you'd see him run behind second base and throw a man out, or dash behind the third baseman. Why did he do it? Because he knew where his pitchers were throwing to each batter. On that theory, Joe knew where the hitters were most apt to hit the ball. Consequently, he was never far from the right spot.

"The skipper still plays shortstop that way," Yawkey pointed out. "He was doing it all last year. But what happened? He might order his pitcher to throw outside to a certain right-hand hitter, and then move nearer to second base for the play. But Joe could look pretty bad a minute later if the pitcher's control was off, the batter got an inside pitch and the ball trickled through the spot ordinarily occupied by the shortstop. Cronin has worked in the South and is in grand shape. I think he deserves a chance to continue at his old spot, and what is more, I think he'll have a good year."

Praise for Pytlak

Does the Red Sox owner-president like Frankie Pytlak?

"I'll say I do," said Yawkey, like a man who knows his baseball. "You can make up your mind that he'll help our pitching staff, too. That boy is a real good catcher. Why, Ed Barrow of the Yankees said that Frankie hurt his club more at the Stadium than Rollie Hemsley ever did. Pytlak can run the bases, he has good power and I like his throwing. When he's behind the plate, you just forget about your catching, because you know it's going to be all right.

"And by the way, let's go back to the infield for a minute. I think we're much better protected there this season than we were in 1940. Even if Cronin decided later in the year that he'd go better at third base, we have Skeeter Newsome to play shortstop. If something happened to get Tabor out of there, we have Sammy Hale, who, incidentally, is a pretty good hitter. And you know Tommy Carey—one of the best utility infielders in baseball.

Pinch Hitters

"Our club is strong in the pinch hitting department, and don't think that isn't important over a 154-game schedule," said Yawkey. "With due respect to Carey, who delivered a few timely pinch hits last year, our pinch hitting power was left-handed. There was Peacock, when he wasn't catching, and there was Spence—both lefties. They are good stickers, of course, but Fenway Park is against them getting a long blow in the pinch. Now we have Hale, who swings right-handed and can pull the ball—and with power. Pytlak, when he isn't catching, gives us another.

"Ryba, Harris and Rich have looked like winning pitchers in the Grapefruit League," Tom pointed out. "Wilson is trying to make himself a better pitcher by practicing a curve ball. I think Johnson will be all right. Dickman threatens to break through with a hatful of wins every spring. Perhaps he'll do it this time. I'm not saying we'll win the pennant. But I'll say we could if those young pitchers find themselves. And that's more possible than a lot of people think."

* * *

The small squad which Joe Cronin left in Sarasota, while the main party was making the trip to Cuba, reached this Alabama town today, as the Red Sox continued their tour with the Cincinnati Reds.

* * *

A seven o'clock special train was to take the Red Sox and Cincy out of here this evening, depositing them at Columbus, Ga., about four hours later. Tomorrow the friendly rivals meet again at Columbus and then move on by special train to Montgomery, Ala.

Rookies Laugh

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 1 (AP)—The Boston Bees' Cooneymen, most of them rookies, laughed yesterday as they took the final intra-camp clash of the spring, 9 to 6.

It was a five-inning game and Arthur Johnson, Winchester, Mass., southpaw, pitched hitless ball for the Cooneys for four innings. He wilted in the fifth when the regulars rapped him for all their six runs.

Claude Wilborn slashed out a triple for the Yannigans to feature the four-run first inning, and Buddy Gremp tripled in the fourth, another four-run frame.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Follow Ranger Tactics

Those reports from Toronto indicating that the Boston Bruin players may adopt their own tactics and line-up changes, after concultation with the manager and coach, may seem radical from a Boston angle, but the New York Rangers have let their players decide policies in play-offs for years. Lester Patrick's theory is that the players' interests are concerned and they should decide for themselves.

* * *

Boston College and Yale opened their spring football training yesterday under new coaches and new systems. The Eagles, under Denny Myers, former Brown University line coach and once a coach at Yale, will follow the modern trend with an elaboration of the "T" formation. They have secured Carl Brumbaugh to coach the backs and he was backfield coach of the Chicago Bears who used the "T" formation years before it became popularized in college football at Stanford last year.

* * *

A sort of three-ring circus took place at Nickerson Field yesterday when football, baseball and track athletes turned out. Pat Hanley greeted 37 grid aspirants, 42 reported for baseball to Mel Collard, and 27 varsity and 20 track men were on hand for Win Marling to use in track and field events.

* * *

There is more publicity than usual this season concerning players who will not play in play-offs. The Bruins stress the absence of Bill Cowley and the handicapped Des Smith and Bobby Bauer. Toronto has Jack Church and Bingo Kampman ailing. From the minor league comes word that Cleveland will be minus Moe Roberts, goalie, and Joe Jerwa against Hershey in their final series and the latter will be without coach Herb Mitchell and Pat McReavy. Detroit, awaiting the Toronto-Boston affair, announces the loss of winger Joe Fisher and the return of Eddie Wares.

* * *

The Winchester golf professional, Jug McSpaden, has pointed for the Augusta Masters Golf tournament, and his practice round yesterday of 68, four under par, would indicate that preparation has not been in vain. The tournament starts on Thursday.

* * *

Among the many basketball teams to compete in the New England Boys' Clubs championships this Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of the Boys' Club of Boston, are those from Fall River and Lowell. Other teams entered are the New Britain, Roxbury, and Hayden Arlington Boys' Clubs.

* * *

Harvard and Vermont, representing New England, defeated Maryland and George Washington nines yesterday by scores of 5-3 and 10-3 . . . Dartmouth's nine trailed Virginia, 6-1 . . . The New England P. G. A. eighth annual get-together dinner will be held at the Hotel Lenox, Monday, April 14, at 6:30 p. m. . . . Lieut.-Commander A. W. Moffatt, U. S. N. R., will speak at the second general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club, Tuesday, April 8, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Youngster Needs Watching

By a Staff Photographer

Billy Taylor, Center

This Toronto Maple Leaf player is a marked man in tonight's game between the Bruins and Leafs at Toronto. He has shared the spotlight with Turk Broda, goalie, in the five games between the two teams to date.

Spike Nelson Greets More Than 45 Eli

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1 (AP)—The scene was the same, but the surrounding different yesterday as over 45 candidates for Yale's football team opened a five-weeks spring drill period with a workout.

The husky squad dressed in the usual place and trotted out to the same practice field adjoining the Bowl, but from then on similarity stopped.

Dr. Emerson (Spike) Nelson, former University of Iowa star and first non-graduate in Yale's football history to boss the Elis' gridiron forces, went virtually all out in the tradition shattering business.

Nelson, who replaced Ducky Pond, introduced a trio of new coaches—Blue Howell, Nebraska; John Sabo, Illinois, and Bob Voigts, Northwestern—against a background of new gadgets to aid in teaching the players fundamentals.

"We've a huge task ahead of us," he declared, "but it won't prevent us from having a good football team next fall. The spirit is great. A great deal will depend on how well the members of last year's freshman eleven respond to our instruction."

He also plans to teach a system—"call it the Yale system"—operating from a single wing back formation.

Said the handsome Nelson: "It's too new to talk about right now."

Eighteen backs, 10 guards and a similar number of ends headed by Capt. Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., were among whose who showed up. Further additions to the squad were predicted by Nelson.

Blocking, running, passing and punting will be emphasized in the drills.

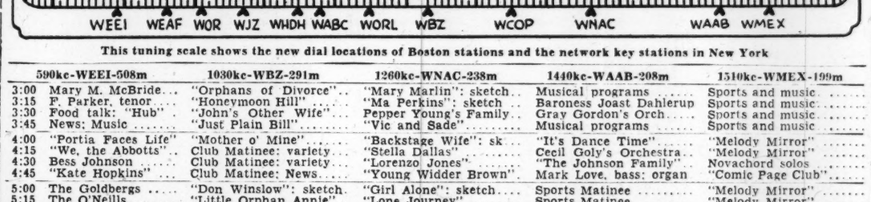
Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

W. Lawson Little, United States and British amateur golf champion for two years, turned professional.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baroness Joast Dahlerup	Sports and music
3:30	Food talk: "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Goly's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass: organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Musical programs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Music; "Jingaline"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Camp Fire Girls	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	Harvard-B. C. debate:
8:15	Heirs": drama	Game: quiz	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service"	"Federal Union"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
9:00	"We, the People";	"Grand Central Station";	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	Network talks	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45	"Four Clubmen"	drama; (AP) news	Molly"; music	tra; Jimmy Shields	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	Network speakers	guests; orchestra	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:30	Learning"	Our New American Music:	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:45	News Service	NBC Symphony Orch.	house"; comedy	Bruins-Toronto hockey	Garden sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Garden sports
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local News; weather	From London	Garden sports
11:30	Music: records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Boston Garden sports	Garden sports
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Boston Garden sports	Garden sports

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	About Us	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake"; drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Variations	Kathryn Turney Garton	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Sale for the Blind
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	On the Mall: records	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk	The Dinning Sisters	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	Don Artiste, pianist	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Home Folks Frolic	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Luncheon Honoring Lady	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk	Halifax; speakers	"The Mystery Man"	U. S. Army Highlights	Lud Gluskin's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	David Williams, songs
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Grimm's Daughters"; sk	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Hal Grayson's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk	Pepper Young's Family	Network speakers	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Piano soloist	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie";	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News,	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Easy Does It"; Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Attuck's Chorus
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or-	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	How Did You Meet?"; sk.	ing on the Air: "Should	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	We Convoy Ships?"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk	and the Westerners	N. E. Town Meeting	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	James B. Carey, talk	Cantor; vocalist; sk	Arthur Mann, news	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	Sport program	Local News; Weather	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	Sport program	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports
11:45	Sport program	Sport program	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 2
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

2:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, April 2

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.73mc-25.6m.
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Vienese Ensemble.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Frankie Masters and his Orchestra, New American Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; March; News in English; Ballet Music; Messages of the World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to condition abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Field of 88 Swimmers in National A. A. U. Indoor Championship at Ann Arbor

Mermen to Try to Match Or Break 14-Year Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—On April 5, 1927, according to swimming's official record books, the great Johnny Weissmuller swam 100 yards in 51 seconds in the Michigan Union pool to establish a new world's record which never since has been broken and only once has been equaled.

Exactly 14 years later to the day—on Saturday, April 5, 1941—the greatest sprinters in swimming today will attempt to match or break that record and the University of Michigan varsity pool will be the scene of their efforts. The occasion will be the 1941 National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships to be held here next Friday and Saturday.

First Final on Card

Of all 10 events on the two-day program, none will be more of a feature than the 100-yard freestyle. Preliminary heats in the event are scheduled for Saturday afternoon and the finals will be the first event on the card that evening.

Only one other man besides Weissmuller in all swimming history has swum 100 yards in 51 seconds in a 25-yard pool, which is the length of the pool in which the A. A. U. championships will be staged. He is Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club who was clocked in this sensational time in a race in 1936.

Entered in the meet to be held here are at least six sprinters who at one time or another, when pitted against outstanding opposition, have covered this distance in but little more than record time. These stars are Otto Jaretz of the Chicago Towers Club, Charles Barker and Gus Sharemet of the University of Michigan, Bill Prew and Guy Lumsden of Wayne University and Howard Johnson of Yale.

Jaretz Is Defender

Jaretz is defending national A. A. U. champion at 100 yards, but if he is to retain his crown he will have to swim a faster race than he did to win a year ago when he was clocked in the comparatively slow time of 52.3s. The reason may be found in the fact that in a recent dual meet here Prew set a new Michigan pool record for 100 yards of 51.6; Johnson has been timed in 51.8; Sharemet won the national intercollegiate title a year ago in 51.8s.; Barker has beaten Sharemet consistently this season and is Big Ten champion; and Lumsden is capable of pushing all these stars to the limit. If all six of these great swimmers are at the peak of their condition when they swim here, anything may happen.

However, the 100-yard freestyle will be far from being the only headline attraction of the A. A. U. championships and the stars entered in this one event will be but a few of those competing in the entire meet.

Adolph Kiefer, for instance, another Chicago Towers Club star, will be defending two individual titles in this meet. On the first night he will be called upon to defend his 300-yard individual medley crown and the next day he will take to the water in the 150-yard backstroke, an event in which he is absolute king.

In the individual medley each entrant swims 100 yards breaststroke, 100 yards backstroke and 100 yards freestyle. It takes a great swimmer to win the national championship in such an event as this and Kiefer qualifies for the title in every respect. On Saturday, when he defends his backstroke title, it is considered likely that he may break his own world's record for the distance of 1m. 32.7s.

The longer races of the meet, the 220- and 440-yard freestyle events, will attract such stars as Tom Haynie of the Detroit Athletic Club, Andy Clark of Wayne and Jim Welsh of Michigan in addition to outstanding entrants from other schools and athletic clubs of the entire country. Haynie now holds the A. A. U. title in both events but against Clark and Welsh will be pushed to the limit to retain them.

Diving

New champions are sure to be crowned in both low- and high-board diving and in the breaststroke because 1940's winners will not compete in the meet here. Earl Clark, national intercollegiate champion from Ohio State, is favored to win both diving events to succeed his former teammate, Al Patnik, as champion. In the breaststroke either Jim Skinner, Michigan sophomore, or Al Pavilaitis of Iowa is expected to succeed Princeton's Richard Hough as title winner.

The University of Michigan will be defending team champion in the meet and Coach Matt Mann is hopeful that his aquatic stars will add a second straight title to their record. Most potent opposition is expected to come from the Chicago Towers Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. The Chicago aggregation placed second last year, four points behind the Wolverines.

19 Teams Entered

By the Associated Press

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 1

The entry list was closed last night for the National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships with a field of 88 of the nation's fastest swimmers and fanciest divers enrolled for 10 events in the University of Michigan pool Friday and Saturday.

The entries represent 19 teams and include eight unattached men. All winners in last week's National Collegiate Athletic Association meet will compete, except Yale's freestyle relay team.

Favored for the team title are Michigan, defending champion and winner of eight straight NCAA championships, and the Chicago Towers Club.

Chicago Towers Coach Sees Victory

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Big, brusque Stanley Brauninger isn't pulling an April Fool's Day gag when he predicts quite frankly that his Chicago Towers team will win the National A. A. U. men's swimming championship next Saturday at Ann Arbor, Mich.

"It's hard to see how we can miss," said the veteran coach as he lounged at the edge of the Towers Club pool and sent his squad through its paces. "I can see 40 points for us and I don't think I'm being overly optimistic."

Last year Michigan won the A. A. U. title with 28 points, two more than Brauninger's boys collected. Hjs Lake Shore Athletic Club team of Chicago last brought him the A. A. U. title in 1937, the sixth championship team he had produced. Since then his proteges have finished second each year.

The team battle figures to be strictly a contest between Michigan and the Towers Club. The Wolverines with stars and balance captured their eighth straight N. C. A. A. title last week.

Brauninger figures that his boys will pile up 40 points in six of the 10 events on the program.

"I'm counting on Adolph Kiefer to win the 150-yard backstroke and the individual medley," he explained. "Otto Jaretz, a record holder like Kiefer, should be good for eight points in the 100-yard and 220-yard freestyle events.

"I intend to enter two teams in the medley relay and they should take first and about fourth, which is 12 points. In addition, we will win the 400-yard relay for another 10 points."

Then there's Henry Koslowski, 17-year-old Chicago High School senior who is competing in his first National A. A. U. meet. The kid hasn't hit his peak yet but is just as fast as Jaretz in the freestyle events.

Indoor Soccer Shrinks

MONTREAL, (CP)—Put a trout in a goldfish bowl; put a lion and a tiger in the same cage; do almost anything like that and it may give you a few ideas as to what's liable to happen to the historic game of soccer in these parts.

The newly-formed Quebec Indoor Soccer Association proposes to sprinkle a pinch of hockey in the popular outdoor sport and serve the resultant treat to paying customers in the confinement of the nearby Verdun Auditorium.

Britons, who still flock to the soccer fields whenever they get the chance despite the danger of air raids, probably would rub their eyes with astonishment if they saw the results of rules drawn up at the organizational meeting of the indoor association here recently.

Designed chiefly to reduce the amount of space needed for playing the game to the size of a hockey rink, the indoor rules provide such revolutionary changes as a reduction in team strength from 11 men to six and a squeezing of the goal-mouth from 24 feet by eight to eight by eight.

Regulation soccer does not allow for substitutes, but the new game permits three on a side. The referee is the only policeman in the old game; the new, like hockey, will have goal judges as well.

The old penalty kick is retained in the new rules, but all other infringements, instead of giving a team a free kick, will call for banishment of the offending player to a penalty box. For this purpose, another new official will be provided—a penalty timekeeper.

Gone will be the old cleated boots which provided for many a bruised or torn shin. In their place will be lighter, softer rubber-soled boots which players will be required to wear on the hard-wood playing floor. The regulation ball will be used.

All those innovations will be put into use for the first time April 21, when the league's proposed eight-team loop sets out on a seven-weeks schedule of double-headers twice a week. Only six teams have joined up so far, and next Wednesday has been set as the deadline for two more to join. A similar schedule is proposed for next fall.

To fit in with the double-header plans, one other change has been made—the game's length has been reduced from 60 to 40 minutes, divided into two halves of 20 minutes with a 10-minute break at half-time.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Play-Off Schedule

National League

Boston at Toronto.

American League Finals

Hershey at Cleveland.

(No games last night)

By the Canadian Press

Eastern Canada Senior Semifinal

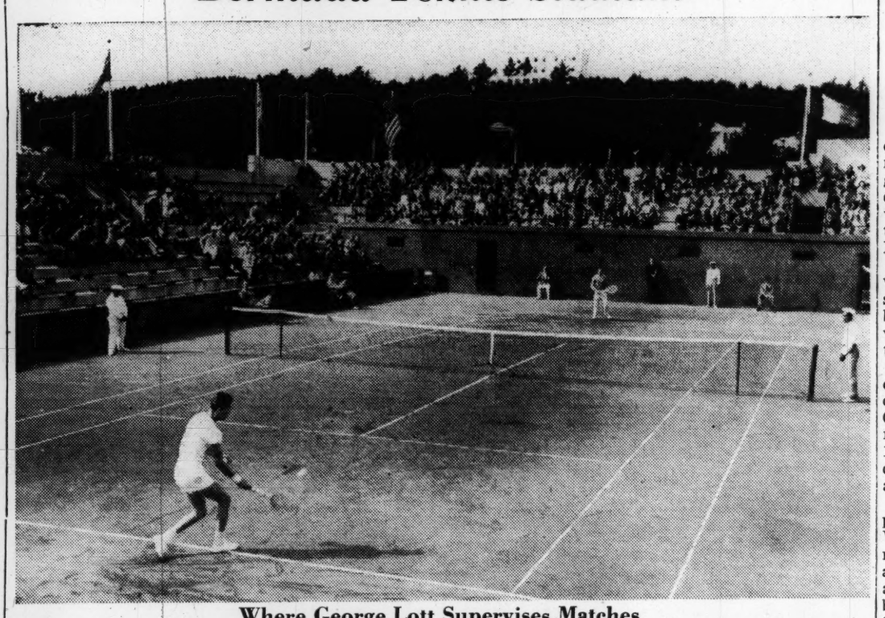
Toronto Marlboros 1, Montreal Royals 6. (Montreal wins best-of-five series, 3-1).

Eastern Canada Junior Semifinal

Toronto Marlboros 3, Oshawa 6. (Best-of-seven series tied 3-3).

Ottawa Canadiens 1, Montreal Royals 6. (Montreal leads best-of-three series 1-0).

Bermuda Tennis Stadium



Where George Lott Supervises Matches

These famous en-tout-cas courts will be the scene of action for the Bermuda amateur tennis championships to be played April 15-19. Easter visitors to the Coral Isles will gather at the Stadium, which is picturesquely located in a hollow below the cliff of Mt. Langton, to watch players from the United States, Canada, England, and Bermuda.

Accent on Net Game on the Coral Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The accent's on tennis in Bermuda these days as amateur players from England, the United States, Canada, and the Coral Isles sharpen their strokes in the annual court championships.

Americans in Bermuda this spring are enjoying many afternoons of smashing net play, followed by the delightful social affairs which are so intimately associated with the sport.

The remaining tennis program includes the following events: April 8-12, Third Annual Coral Beach championships; April 15-19 Bermuda Amateur Championships.

The amateur championship will be played on the famous en-tout-cas courts at the Bermuda Stadium, nestled in a hollow below the towering cliffs of Mount Langton. George Lott, former member of the United States Davis Cup team and now professional at the Stadium, will supervise the matches.

Most informal of the Bermuda tournaments is the Coral Beach event, a highlight of the spring social season. Between sessions of the tournament, spectators will enjoy dips in the ocean and luncheon on the sunny terrace of the Cabana Club.

Tennis is extremely popular among all age groups at Bermuda, where it is played every week of the year. The game originally was brought here from Scotland, later being taken to the U. S. A. by Bermudians.

One of the finest old Bermudian traditions is the weekly afternoon tennis tea, held in various sections of the islands by clubs which have been active for many decades. If the visitor is fortunate enough to attend one of these functions, he will be amazed to find grandmothers volleying with youngsters of 20.

Important as tennis is in the Bermuda sports calendar, it does not monopolize the scene. In March and April some of the top-flight golf tournaments are played on the fine 18-hole courses and ardent yachtsmen skim over the foam-flecked waters of Great Sound.

Clark Shaughnessy Takes Grid Inventory for 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—With spring practice scheduled to start, Clark Shaughnessy and his assistants are taking inventory of the football "stock" available for the 1941 Stanford grid team.

Shaughnessy's inventory will show that 13 lettermen, including three regulars, will be missing from the 1940 squad which won the Pacific Coast title with nine straight victories and climaxed the season with a 21-13 win over Nebraska in the Rose Bowl. Stan Graff, left end; Hugh Gallarneau, right halfback; and Norm Standlee, fullback, are the first stringers who have played their allotted time. These three spots are hit particularly hard. In addition to Graff, his first substitute, Clem Tomerlin; and Bill Willard, a three-year letterman, will be gone from left end. Glenn South and John Casey, sub right halves, are through, as is Rod Parker, reserve fullback.

Other lettermen lost include: John Kerman and Chick Orme, guards; Jake Thompson and Jim Verdieck, centers; Thor Peterson, quarterback.

Returning will be six regulars from the 1940 forward wall—right end Fred Meyer, right tackle Bruno Banducci, right guard Dick Palmer, center Vic Lindskog, left guard Chuck Taylor, left tackle Ed Stamm. Other lettermen who will be available in the line include: Doug Stahle, center; Ken Robesky and Jack Francis, guards; Ed McCain, Claude Purkitt, and Jack Warnecke, tackles; Bob Ditlevsen and Arnold Meiners, ends.

Frank Albert and Ray Hammett, quarterbacks; Pete Kmetovic, Al Cole and Eric Armstrong, halfbacks; Milt Vucinich and Bob Crane, fullbacks, are backfield lettermen who will be eligible for 1941.

Shaughnessy hopes that some of the youngsters from the 1940 freshman team, which was undefeated and untied in six games, will bolster some of the weak spots. Among the yearlings who are expected to make strongest bids are: James Ellis, end; James Cox and Jean Lamoure, tackles; Bill Joslyn and Kelly Ross, guards; Loren LaPrade, center; Frank Forbes, quarterback; Bob Koch and Bob Mitchell, halfbacks; Buck Fawcett and John Kenward, fullbacks.

Several of the Indians' best prospects will not be available for spring practice, for one reason or another. Some are occupied with other sports and a few of the boys will not be registered in the university for spring quarter. There is a strong probability that Shaughnessy will make some position changes. One important possibility being discussed is moving Buck Fawcett, freshman fullback, to right half.

Star Boats In Thrilling Finish

NEW ORLEANS, April 1 (AP)—Three Star boats put on a spectacular finish in the second race of the Ernest Lee Jahncke Trophy open series on Lake Pontchartrain here yesterday.

Count Alfred de Marigny's Concubine of Nassau, Bahama Islands, Morris W. Newman's Solo of New Orleans and Harry G. Nye's Gale of Chicago came up to the finish line abreast.

But when the boats were only a few feet away from the line, a big rolling wave gave Count de Marigny's craft the impetus it needed to put it over inches ahead of Solo, which was judged to be second. Gale was placed third by the committee. Only a split second separated the three boats.

Gus Lorber's Scout of New Orleans finished fourth, 39 seconds astern of the three leaders. Then came Edward B. Jahncke's Puff and Robert J. Newman's Whistler in a tie for fifth place.

Trailing farther back were John H. White's Shucks II of New York, J. Breanon Cleary's Sparkler III. Herbert van Horn's Maheti, W. "Peck" Farley's Stars'n of Rochester, N. Y., and Douglas Drennan's Ark in eleventh place.

The victory of Count de Marigny's boat put it in a tie with Lorber's Scout for first place in the Jahncke Trophy series with a total of 36 points each. Shucks II ranks third with 34 points and Puff is fourth with 33½ points. Then comes Gale with 32, Solo with 30, Stars'n and Sparkler II with 28, Whistler with 27½, Maheti with 21, Ark with 14 and Chuckle II with 5.

After a holiday today the series will be resumed Wednesday through Saturday on alternate days in the spring series of the International Star Class Yachts Racing Association.

Joe Engel Would Admit Soldiers for 25 Cents

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — President Joe Engel of the Chattanooga Lookouts has recommended that soldiers be admitted to Southern Association baseball games for 25 cents.

Engel's proposal would permit troops to occupy grandstand seats where association rules call for a charge of 75 cents. Bleacher seats cost 50 cents under the price scale.

"It's a good thing for baseball to do this," said Engel. "Those fellows quit good jobs for military training at $21 a month. They can't be expected to continue as baseball fans at 50 and 75-cent admission prices, and they ought not to have to pay the price."

The Lookout leader placed his proposal before President Trammell Scott of the Association and was told nothing could be done until a meeting of the directors.

Lambert Giving Racing Schooner To Government

NEW YORK (AP)—The 185-foot racing schooner Atlantic, which after 36 years still holds the record for racing under sail between England and the United States, has been donated to the Government.

Her owner, Gerard B. Lambert, industrialist and yachtsman, said he also was giving his 50-foot power yacht Utilitie to the Government and was breaking up his racing sloop Yankee and would divert the proceeds toward purchase of a Spitfire plane for Britain.

It was understood that the Atlantic, which in 1905 set a record of 12 days, 4 hours and 1 minute for the standard racing run between Sandy Hook and Lizard Light, off the coast of England, would be attached to the Coast Guard Training Station at New London, Conn.

College Golfers

PINEHURST, N. C., April 1 (AP)—Golfers from the University of North Carolina dominated the qualifying round yesterday in the first annual student golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club.

Rodney Snow, North Carolina student, won the medal with a 42-34-76.

The qualifiers included:

Leon Buck, Harvard	39-48—87
D. H. Wilson, Amherst	40-47—87
H. J. Gunst, Dartmouth	44-44—88
F. S. Keough, Jr., Brown	43-45—88
*A. A. Clark, Jr., Harvard	43-46—89
*Edgar Turner, Harvard	44-45—89
*J. J. Lee, Williams	45-44—89

*Denotes players who will compete for two places in first flight.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

North Carolina 12, Haverford 0.
Williams 6, Dartmouth 4 (practice match)
Hope College (Mich.) 4, Catawba 3.
Cornell 8, George Washington 1.
Wake Forest 5, Bowdoin 3.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

At Miami Beach—Cincinnati (N) 6, Philadelphia (N) 4.
At Valdosta, Ga.—Cleveland (A) 5, New York (N) 4.
At Longview, Texas—Brooklyn (N) 8, Dallas (TL) 3
At Lakeland, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 2nd team 6, Detroit (A) 5.
At Hollywood, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 8, Columbus (AA) 7 (11 innings).
At Palm Beach, Fla.—Boston (A) 2, Rochester (I) 0.
At San Antonio, Texas—New York (A) 16, San Antonio (TL) 4.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N) cancelled, rain.
At Ontario, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Los Angeles (PC) cancelled, rain.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Hollywood (PC) cancelled, rain.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

By the Canadian Press

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	5	3	2	15	11
Boston Bruins	5	2	3	11	15

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Best of Three Games)

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	3
Chi'go Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

Over 1,000 Delegates Gathering

ST. PAUL, April 1 (AP)—Sixty officers and executive committeemen of the American Bowling Congress will go into session today discussing rules and regulations, which will come up for adoption at the 41st annual A. B. C. convention Friday.

The American Bowling Congress with a paid-up membership this season of nearly one million members holds one of the greatest conventions of any sports organization.

More than 1,000 delegates from coast to coast representing 1,220 city associations affiliated with the Congress, will pass on playing rules; choosing of the site for the 1943 tournament; election of officers and other legislative matters at Friday's meeting.

Another sell-out crowd is expected to pack the auditorium Wednesday when Harold Lloyd, movie comedian, and Ned Day, national match champion, swing into action. Lloyd, a 195-average bowler, will be receiving his A. B. C. test. Day competed in the minor events early in the meet and is leading the doubles with Elmer Koch, Milwaukee. The pair scored 1,307.

Nelson Burton, St. Louis, created the major upset during yesterday's firing. He took second place in the all-events with 1,965, after having taken second place in the doubles, paired with George Bobmeyer, with a 1,306 total—one pin out of the lead.

Burton, a former A. B. C. title-holder and rated one of the game's greatest money bowlers, started his singles games with 255 and 259. With a chance for both the singles and the all-events titles in his grasp, he slumped to 170 in the final game for a 684 total.

John Erben, Forest Park, Ill., took third in the all-events with 1,961.

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In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cubans Can Play Baseball

DOTHAN, Ala.—As we all eventually discover, travel is broadening. While hopping around and in and out of this country of ours, one learns something every day. Even one involved in professional sport adds a few notes to his scrapbook daily. For example, take baseball. For years we have labored under the impression that Americans were the greatest ball players in the world. We have our big leagues and our fast minors, and the bat and ball symbolize our national sport. But after a recent trip to Havana with the Boston Red Sox, we are convinced that America is not alone master of the base hit and the strikeout. Those Cubans are pretty good, too.

The big league park in Havana is known as Tropical Stadium. Built in a hollow, it is an ideal spot for baseball. The wind never spoils your game. Completely surrounded by green grass, palms and pines, the hitters and fielders always have a good background for the white ball.

Cuban Rooters

It was a typical torrid Havana afternoon as we settled in the stadium grandstand to watch Joe Cronin's inaugural appearance on the island. It was apparent that the fans around us loved their baseball. In fact, they were the closest to Dodger fans we have seen outside of Brooklyn. The Ebbets Field outfit must have felt at home down there. And as we listened to the Cuban rooters cheer each member of their all-star line-up, we felt a little sad as we visioned what was sure to follow, and hoped that the Red Sox would not throw all of their crushing power at the smaller home boys—hoped that Cronin and his big league mates would carry the Cubans along for a few innings and make a good game of it.

However, anyone who feels sorry for a Cuban when he stands up against an American big leaguer is simply wasting his emotions. These little dark fellows can handle a horseshide—and no fooling. They are quick in the field and on the bases; smooth, effortless defensive players; they have good arms, and are just good enough at bat to give any professional nine a lot of trouble. They call themselves amateurs, but they don't think that way. They could call in the outfield and half the infield and beat the best amateur team in this country. In fact, they could run through a fast minor league schedule and not be far from the top at the finish.

Only Five Hits

The day the Red Sox were beaten, 2 to 1, they had to look at a skinny, awkward little right-hander named Juanito Decall. To see him on the sidelines, you'd think he couldn't throw the ball up to the plate. His motion was all arms and legs, and while warming up, every once in a while he would throw a ball a couple of yards over the catcher's head. After it was all over and the Sox had made exactly five base hits, the big leaguers contended that Juanito didn't have a thing. Well, perhaps he didn't. But if the Red Sox are as bad as they looked that day, they had better drop out of the American League.

There is more to this situation than meets the eye, of course. The Red Sox were still in the process of training when they reached Havana. Their line-up was a mixture of regulars and reserves. And, on top of that, the Cubans had been playing ball all winter and were in great shape. But, just the same, we doff our hats to those boys down by the Morro Castle. They can come over in our back yard and play anytime they care to.

We shall also remember that day—and others that immediately followed with the Red Sox playing the Cincinnati Reds—for the enthusiasm of the fans. They are never still. If they are not jumping up and down in their seats, they are merely sitting there shouting. The loser gets as much attention as the winner, unless, of course, the winner happens to be a home boy. We still have a vivid picture of fans swarming down out of the stands and carrying Juanito Decall off the field on their shoulders. He probably could have succeeded Batista that day.

Indiana Sending Complete Track Team to Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Indiana University, runnerup for the Western Conference outdoor track championship, will send a complete team to the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 25 and 26 on Franklin Field, H. Jamison Swarts, Director of the meet, has announced.

E. C. Hayes, coach of the Hoosiers, who has several of the nation's outstanding athletes on his team, plans to name combinations to compete in most of the important relay events and individuals to participate in the special events.

Numbered among the stars of track and field who will perform on Franklin Field are Campbell Kane, Western Conference mile champion and recent conqueror of Walter Mehl in a special mile event, Wayne Tolliver, a two miler, Archie Harris, Conference champion in both the shot put and discus throw and N. C. A. A. discus champion, and Roy B. Cochran, brilliant hurdler. All will compete in either the relays or special events.

Indiana has been one of the outstanding teams to compete in the Relays since 1934 when three teams won as many championships in the one mile, two mile and sprint medley races.

In 1937 the Hoosiers repeated their triple slam by winning the four mile, distance medley and half mile relay events. In the four mile race the visitors established a new world's record of 17.16 1-10 seconds. Mel Trutt and Donald Lash were members of the record breaking team.

In 1938 a four mile team again won the title, and in 1939 although no championships were won Indiana placed second in the two mile and distance medley relays and had individuals in the special events who finished with the leaders.

Last year Indiana did not compete here but won the sprint and distance medley titles, finished second in the two mile relay, and won championships in special events with Roy Cochran in the 400 meter hurdles and Archie Harris in the discus, in the Drake carnival.

The list of entries to date is far in excess of that of a year ago at the same date, an indication of revived interest in track and field. Thus far 76 colleges, 196 high schools and 35 preparatory schools have entered the Carnival.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Harvard 5, Maryland 3.
Auburn 9, Michigan State 8.
North Carolina State 4, Cornell 1.
Illinois 7, Louisiana State 2.
Virginia 6, Dartmouth 1.

College Golf

Davidson 14½, Rollins 3½.

Princeton Track Meet Is Canceled

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1 (AP)—Dean Christian Gauss, chairman of the Princeton University Council on Athletics, announced yesterday that the seventh annual Princeton Invitation track meet had been canceled because of the "uncertainties of the times."

Gauss said the university would not restrict its regular program of intercollegiate and intramural athletics but added that "special events must be discontinued at least for the duration of this critical period.

The meet has been a Commencement Day fixture for the last six years and has seen several world and intercollegiate records broken by the star performers invited. It was scheduled this year for Saturday, June 4, but no invitations had been sent to athletes.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Maryland 15, Dartmouth 7.

LAST WEEK!
"AMERICA: Slave or Free?"
Last 6 Articles—April 8-14th
Subject: "SPIRITUAL FREEDOM"
5 articles by Donovan Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor
1 article by PETER V. ROSS
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ASF-8

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 1, 1941

Proper Use of the Piano Pedals Is an Important Skill

No Matter How Much or How Little You Play, 'Pointers for Piano Players No. 20' Will Improve Your Style

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The so vital matter of using our piano pedals and of using them properly is something which has suffered more neglect than any other portion of piano study. It is rather startling in this twentieth century to have a really otherwise quite good piano player (usually among those who are coming back to the piano after a lapse of years) look horrified when it is suggested to him that the added tonal beauty of a pianissimo passage is greatly enhanced by pressure of the damper pedal, which the old-fashioned mis-call the "loud" pedal. He seems under the impression that it is used solely for very loud music, and that the left side pedal which he was told was the "soft pedal" was "just for very soft pp music" and "better not use that one at all."

The mis-use, and the abuse of our so valuable piano pedals has therefore gone cheerfully on for a long, long time. That "loud" pedal especially — DAMPER PEDAL is the correct name for the one on the right side—really is NOT meant to be a permanent footstool for one's right foot, nor should it be a casually joggled up and down regardless of the changing harmonies of chords and arpeggios.

However, why waste energy on a wrong usage when it is so much more interesting to bend one's thoughts and actions into the illimitable tonal delights that can be secured by a right usage of the three pedals we find on the modern grand piano of our 1940-41 era, all ready to foot (not hand). So it is foot-usage—feet usage—we shall now think about.

MAKING OUR FEET BEHAVE AT THE PIANO. Take that for a slogan.

Correct right-foot position for damper pedal use: The heel should rest firmly on the floor, the ball of the foot rest continuously on the right pedal (lightly), but ready for instant depression, for release, for "full pedal," "half-pedal," "quarter-pedal" usage as occasion demands. Yes, in the piano music of today we get some lovely tone-effects with the two latter, if we use skillfully. Therefore a constant contact of the foot on the damper pedal is best, so frequently do we need it. Please differentiate here. Contact is NOT pressure at all, merely readiness for the "press and release" without causing the slightest bump.

The left-foot position for left pedal—the UNA CORDA: Again place heel firmly on floor, with ball of foot in readiness as before. If the player is using a Grand piano having a third (center) pedal, known as the SOSTENUTO, the foot should rest conveniently near, as the left foot is used for both central and left-side piano pedals. As the una corda is used less frequently than the damper (unless you happen to be playing Debussy, Ravel, or Ireland) many prefer to keep the left foot a bit behind the chair. This makes a nice body balance in case you are playing some big ff chords on the upper right piano keys.

WHY DO WE USE THE PIANO PEDALS? Put briefly, it is to produce greater resonance, to augment the sonority of the piano, to prolong the vibrations (by the mechanical pressure of the right foot, lifting the "dampers" which rest on the piano strings). For sustaining sounds beyond the compass of hand or finger to continue, thus "binding tones" for the "singing" of chords. The una corda (left) pedal muffles the tones and lightens them by the mechanical pressure of left foot, which slides the entire keyboard so that the hammer attached to each piano key strikes only one string (una corda) instead of the usual three strings with which our finger on the piano produces our tones. It serves to etherialize our music. In combination, or separately, the chief purpose of the pedals is to produce tonal effects and tone-color.

WHAT IS THE REASON for such frequent changing of right pedal? Chiefly, this is to avoid a blurring which results from prolonging some music tones unduly, thus having them overlap on another tone making for unpleasant aural discord. Changes of harmony must have change of pedal. Other reasons must be reserved for future consideration.

Next Tuesday: Playing Piano Accompaniments, No. 21 of the series.

Courtesy of M. Steinert and Co., Boston

Making Friends With Great Composers

Songs of a Pioneer Wisconsin Collected and Recorded

University of Wisconsin Aiding Library of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mineral Point, Wis.

When the zinc mines were going strong in this area, perhaps a hundred years ago, the Welsh and Cornish miners used to sing old songs with a lilt to them when they were washing the ore.

There was this one, the words to which have just been dug out of the memory of an old-time blacksmith here who used to hear his mother's uncle sing the song many years ago:

I have no wife to bother my life,
No children to cry for stew;
I never sit down in my chair upside down,
Nor travel with peas in my shoe;
But it's all the day long, with a laugh and a song,
For I paddle my own canoe.

Those were the words, but the music that goes with them was lost until just recently it was learned that a woman here also knows the music to fit the words.

This musical detective game is completely serious, however, for the old songs are dying out, and lately Prof. Leland A. Coon of the University of Wisconsin school of music has sponsored jointly with the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., a project to record these old songs and folk music which have added something fine to the fiber of America.

Helen Stratman-Thomas, an instructor in the school of music, and Robert Draves, recording technician for the school, went out over the State last fall, covered 2,000 miles in 20 days, and recorded more than 100 of the folk songs they were seeking. They stopped only because the funds allotted to them ran out, and now they must wait until additional money can be raised to continue the project.

Wisconsin lumberjack songs still were found at Black River Falls, Bryant, Hancock, and Plainfield, Wis. "Kaintuck" songs were picked up at Antigo. At Kewaunee they found a complete Bohemian orchestra. At Pickett they arrived just in time to catch 19 recordings at an annual Welsh singing festival. The songs were Swiss at New Glarus, Icelandic on Washington Island, Finnish at Superior, and Dutch at Oostburg.

The original recordings will be sent to the Library of Congress for its Archives of American Folk Music, but duplicates will be made and will be available for study and entertainment throughout the nation.

Through the Editor's Window

To Advance Unity

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An editor receives all kinds of communications—letters, articles, notices, propaganda, appeals, important background information. Much of this correspondence is extremely useful; some of it inspiring. In addition to helping an editor to feel close to many readers, it is to an interesting degree a sample of public reaction in any given field. One is seldom tempted to analyze general trends as seen in it, yet in the light of world events it may be helpful to bring out one point that shows up rather clearly—not alone in any similar bulk of correspondence but in everyday life itself.

Of late, reading on the one hand the many earnest communications that show teachers and other school people sincerely seeking the best means of teaching boys and girls to love and appreciate the democratic way of life; and on the other, the many incisive charges implying that "the schools" have utterly failed, and that teachers in vast numbers are self-seeking, irresponsible, even probably "red," one cannot help making a choice between the two methods of expressing patriotism.

* * *

Again, on the one hand, are communications from persons, say, helping refugee Chinese children; throwing their influence into building better relations between Latin America and the United States through exchange of students, correspondence, study of Spanish, and other positive efforts; or passing along some story of the cheerful courage of some little English evacuee child in Canada, which warms one's heart toward both Canada and Great Britain. Then, on the other hand, are communications from persons feeling strongly over the use of some word instead of some other word, or something that should not be said just that way, or something that somebody should have said and didn't, and all the rest.

Not long ago at an educational meeting at which a clearer understanding of education for defense might have been achieved, those present were swept into an impasse of futile argument over the terms "republic" and "democracy"; and used up their precious time in discord—just when unity is so needed between adherents of both terms. Certainly Naziism in its march of aggression would not differentiate between the two; furthermore, today, we deal with forces on which a mere choice of terms has little effect.

At a time of national stress, some people show up as steadying, deep thinkers, encouraging unity in everything they say and do and think. Others get even more excited over little things than at other times. Last night I read "My Sister and I," by Dirk van der Heide, a moving account of the Nazi sweep over the Netherlands and the bombing of Rotterdam, written by a fourteen year old boy; and as often in reading such accounts, I marveled at the little things we who have not gone through such experiences count important in the daily round. Yesterday, too, I came across Robert Nathan's beautiful narrative poem in the March Harpers,—"Dunkirk," an account of a boy and his sister with one of the little boats that slipped out in darkness that memorable night, and through answered prayer rescued men of the trapped British army from across the Channel.

* * *

We all need to go up higher, to live more deeply, to think bigger thoughts. There are great books, articles, and poems to read, these days, that should help us to keep our minds on the big things—things like the everyday courage, unselfishness, sincerity, and quiet glory of men and women and heroic little children. Perhaps, as never before, we should actively choose our reading with this in mind. We realize, of course, that nothing would so play into the hands of aggressors as disunity among us, broken ranks, heckling, discord over human opinions; and are we not, down deep, aware, too, that the truest kind of patriotism in such serious times should make us willing to postpone perhaps indefinitely anything that might interfere with an earnest effort to encourage greater unity and cooperation among right motived persons?

A Tuesday Column

'Federal Union' as a Plan That Has Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Australia

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have intended writing again, it is nearly two years now since my first letter to the Round Table; and time slips by so fast and there is always so much to do, that I have not got around to it before now. But before I go further, I want to send greetings to all Tablers, yourself included, Chairman, and wish you all the same you wish yourselves.

I was, like most people, shocked about eighteen months ago at the prospect of another world war, and the past long months of warfare have done nothing to lessen my horror. After looking back over the past 40 years one is shocked at the great number of wars there have been. They stand out like red milestones in world history, with the useless waste of human life and energy they have involved. As one contemplates this wanton destruction, it becomes apparent that there is something radically wrong with a system, or order, which has not the means to settle all international disputes, other than the resorting to force; or that permits one man, or a few men, to throw the whole world into war. It is evident then, that the system under which we are living has failed to give us a just and lasting peace; one in which all could live in harmony with each other, without the fear of war intruding.

One hears on all sides today, that following the present war will be a period of reconstruction; for that time then I should like to offer an idea, one which I believe

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

would rectify past mistakes and prevent similar ones being made. The idea I wish to suggest is the Federation of all Nations—a world-wide United States—under one central government: The uniting of all the people in this way would solve most of their troubles. It would put at their disposal the world's products; the enormous sums of money spent each year on armament could be spent on the people, and it would make travel much easier; and would lead to a greater expansion of education. All this, and much more that would come from this idea, would make war impossible For it is obvious that if all the people were members of one empire, living under one government, democratic, of course, there would be no grounds for war or other disputes.

History has proved that the grouping of people into nations, under different governments, does not solve their troubles. But rather, it shows that this system of division is the incubator for all the world's troubles and discords.

Then let us get rid of this old system, when the time is ripe, and set up a new one, one in which all men will be free, equal, and can live at peace with the world.

For those who would oppose this new order on the grounds that the people would not have it because they would lose their national character and customs, etc., I would remind them of the Scots. The Scotch people have lost nothing of their former character or customs with their unity with England. A Scot is a Scot whether he is in the midst of his own heather or at the South Pole, and the same will apply to all people

This is only a summary of the idea, but space and other factors won't permit me to go deeper into it. Before I close, I would like to say, that this idea is my own in the sense that I have not taken it from the writings of another. If, however, others have suggested it before this, then to them I offer my sincere apology and assurance that I am not attempting to purloin what is theirs.

In closing I would like to say how much I enjoy the Round Table, I think it's fine the way it brings so many people into friendship. I hope it continues. (Mr.) E. W.

Extension of Mid-Week Religious Classes Now Being Discussed in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Educators, parents, and church people here are giving earnest study to a proposed new educational project for Chicago, which would give high school boys and girls public school credit for attending classes in religion conducted under auspices of their own churches on released school time, outside the school premises.

The week-day church school movement is not new to the Nation, nor even to Chicago which has had out-of-school classes for elementary school children for nearly a dozen years. But the proposal to extend it to the Chicago high schools, made several months ago by Dr. William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, was new here and it has caused a sudden awakening of public interest in the subject.

Already church and civic organizations are lining up for and against the plan. Meetings are being held with Superintendent Johnson which bring together representatives of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, including Christian Scientists, for further consideration of the Superintendent's proposals.

The Chicago Church Federation, which co-operated with a local Protestant Church council in organizing the first week-day classes here in 1929 for grade school youngsters, is at present working out a plan through which week-day classes in religion may be conducted for Protestant high school pupils outside the school buildings. It proposes to provide adequate supervision of the curriculum which it understands is to be left to the churches, and expects the public schools to limit their supervision to determining whether church school teachers have proper educational qualifications.

From the start, the Federation has been friendly to the proposal.

"The challenge of the possibility of credit in religion for the 140,000 high school boys and girls is significant," comments the Department of Christian Education of the Federation in a written statement. "All of this comes at a time when many public school educators across the country and in our own area feel keenly the loss that education sustains in not having religion more adequately represented in the public school program."

Chicago's experience with week-day education so far has been favorable, says Emerson O. Bradshaw, secretary of this department. He hopes to see it extended to the high school, but on an experimental scale until it proves its merits.

Gets Wide Consideration

Roman Catholic authorities are reported in favor of the plan. Jewish leaders are giving it serious consideration. A majority of the Christian Science churches of Chicago have selected delegates to study the proposals but have not taken any stand on their merits.

Opposition to the plan is voiced by several civic organizations. The Citizens' Schools Committee, a lay organization which has opposed the present school administration on the ground that it is dominated by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, looks upon this newest proposal with considerable skepticism. It sees in it "possibilities of both good and evil" and urges a public hearing before any final action is taken so that "proper safeguards against the dangers of any plan proposed be established."

A number of objections to the plan are offered by the Committee, which has indorsed a statement made by its own investigators, Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago chapel; Hiram B. Loomis, a retired high school principal, and the Rev. Edwin H. Wilson, Unitarian minister.

Some Fiscal Objections

First of all, granting of credit is strongly opposed by the Committee. Reasons given for this opposition are:

1. It would require expenditure of public funds for sectarian purposes, for the keeping of records could not be avoided.
2. It would effect an organic tieup between State and Church which could lead to the use of the school's authority over the pupil in a manner resulting in pressure on their consciences.
3. It raises the difficult question of deciding the competency of any particular sect's program.
4. It introduces the possibility of controversy among sects over the relative merits of their curricula and teachers.
5. It might provide an entering wedge for state control of religious institutions.

Opposed to the policy also is the City Club of Chicago. Its Education Committee declares it looks "with grave misgivings" on the current proposal and offers as one major objection that "it would accentuate among school children a consciousness of their religious differences at a time when national unity is especially important."

Other critics of the proposed program are the Illinois Council of Friends of the Public Schools and the Association for Family Living.

To these objections advocates of week-day religious education reply that the fears expressed by these groups are ungrounded. They say that in the 500 or more communities where the plan is now in operation it has not accentuated religious differences, has not provided an opening wedge for sectarianism in the schools, and so on. The International Council of Religious Education, the inter-denominational agency of the Protestant Churches, has advocated the week-day plan for many years as a desirable extension of the Church's educational work and as a means of reaching many children whose families have no religious affiliations but who give their written consent to their children's attendance of classes.

The plan got its start in Gary, Ind., in 1913, according to a review of its history made by the Chicago Church Federation. William Worth, Superintendent of Schools, lauched it in co-operation with Protestant churches.

Mr. Worth, an Episcopalian and a Mason, wanted to see religion given a place in public education and proposed the "released time" plan as means of providing one without bringing sectarianism into the schools. A great many cities have since adopted the Gary plan. No small number have abandoned it, due, it is said, chiefly to the difficulty of paying salaries of competent teachers.

Here Is Part 2 of Your Final Test

Help Yourself to Easy English—50
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The concluding lessons of this series are made up of a final test divided into four parts. Lesson 49, published last Saturday, started you off on this test. Today you go on with it. As you do your test, why not jot down in each case the reason for your answer. In the "Answers" section at the end of the lesson, a reference to the lesson in which the reason may be found follows each answer. If you have kept your entire series you can check your jottings.

Final Self-Test Part 2

Underscore the correct word in each sentence.

Adjectives and Adverbs

1. Are you willing to practice correct speech? I (surely, sure) am.
2. Have you read the book (real, really) well?
3. They feel (sincere, sincerely) about his success.
4. She said she felt (fine, good, well).
5. After the speech he looked (calm, calmly).
6. This pupil speaks (louder, more loudly) today than yesterday.
7. Is your sister or brother the (older, elder, oldest, eldest)?
8. How (carefully, careful) have you read the directions?
9. Which do you enjoy (more, most), the East or the West?
10. Are you ready to begin? (Sure, Surely) I am.
11. Is it a (real, really) interesting book?
12. This is a (faultless, most faultless) suggestion.
13. She said she felt (bad, badly, ill).
14. The leaves remained (beautiful, beautifully) all month.

Write in the blank space the correct form of the word at the left.

Possessive and Plural Nouns

1. (cupful) Four —— are required.
2. (brother-in-law) The audience approved her two —— speeches.
3. (alumnus) The —— have paid for the library.
4. (Williams) Who has Miss —— position?
5. (sister-in-law) These homes belong to my two ——.
6. (Bess) Here come the three ——.
7. (ally) They considered each —— record.
8. (month) They expect a two —— vacation.
9. (sister-in-law) My two —— houses are alike.
10. (6 and e) Your —— and —— are difficult to read.
11. (girl) She went to a —— school last winter.
12. (cupful) How many —— of sugar are needed?
13. (boy) He reported at the —— dormitory early.
14. (John Evans) Have you read John —— biography?
15. (Briggs) Have you seen the —— new automobile?
16. (pony) They compared the circus —— speeds.
17. (man) How many —— clubs sponsored this plan?
18. (Betty) Three —— answered roll-call.
19. (officer) The four —— expenses were reasonable.

Pronouns

1. (Who, Whom) do you suppose telephoned?
2. The club elected the officers, Bill, Byron, and (I, me).
3. She has been teaching longer than (I, me).
4. Tom will go with (whomever, whoever) asks him.
5. If anyone is on time, it will be (she, her).
6. Bob and (I, me, myself) may serve as hosts next time.
7. Mother will call for Lela and (I, me, myself).
8. The bush has shed (its, it's) leaves.
9. Was it Frank or (she, her) whom you invited?
10. No one except Harry and (he, him) made a touchdown.
11. There will be Marie and (she, her) at the cashier's desk.

* * *

Answers

Adjectives and Adverbs
1. surely (Lesson 13, Nov. 23)
2. really (Lesson 13, Nov. 23)
3. sincere (Lesson 10, Nov. 12)
4. well (Lesson 10, Nov. 12)
5. calm (Lesson 10, Nov. 12)
6. more loudly (Lesson 8, Nov. 5)
7. elder (Lesson 9, Nov. 9)
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2. brothers-in-laws (Lesson 19, Dec. 14)
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10. 6's, e's (Lesson 6, Oct. 23)
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11. she (Lesson 7, Nov. 2)

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

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Youths Hostels Number 243 In U. S. A.

Youth hostels in the United States are divided into eight geographical divisions, each one headed by local volunteer officers and a field worker authorized by American Youth Hostels Headquarters at Northfield, Mass. There are at present 243 hostels in 22 states from Maine to California. Hostels may be used by all AYH passholders ($1 for those under 21; $2 for all others) at a cost of 30 cents per night. Hikers, cyclists, canoists, equestrians, and flatboaters are accepted; motorists or hitch-hikers are not admitted.

Each hosteler carries a regulation sheet sleeping sack and his own eating utensils. Bunks, blankets, cooking and washroom facilities are provided. Hostelers do their own cooking and keep the hostels clean and tidy. There are separate quarters for girls and boys and each hostel is supervised by houseparents. Established in loops or chains, hostels are spaced 15 to 30 miles apart, at intervals planned for leisurely travel. Total overnights for the summer of 1940 were estimated at 45,000.

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Commerce and Finance

Mexico Seen Adamant in Retention of Expropriated Oil Lands

Business and Industry

Chile Is Now Depending On U. S. for Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Exiled on the west coast of South America, with fast-fading European shipping connections, Chile is dependent on the United States to maintain its wartime foreign trade. The figures for 1940, just released by the State Statistical Bureau, and early 1941 trends reveal that the American position, always strong, is now dominant.

Total Chilean exports last year were valued at 696,700,000 gold pesos. One gold peso is worth 21 cents. The total included nitrate shipments of 128,200,000 pesos and compared with 671,400,000 (nitrate 142,600,000) pesos for 1939.

American purchasing importance is evident. It bought to the extent of 406,100,000 pesos, but this did not include nitrate, of which the United States is No. 1 buyer, far ahead of any other country. For various reasons, including that of trade strategy, Chile does not give nitrate and iodine in its individual national figures.

U. S. Doubles Purchases

Leaving the fertilizer out of consideration therefore, the, United States almost doubled its purchases during last year. The corresponding amount for 1939 was 204,800,000 pesos. Copper accounted for the greater part of the 406,100,000 pesos for 1940, and shipments in early 1941 suggest that exports will go still higher. Many mines are working "beyond capacity."

The United States has not neglected Chilean agricultural products, increasing shipments of which are being accepted. Some of the credits through the Export-Import Bank were given to develop specialized natural produce for exportation. Copper, however, is the main item, and has increased in importance since the United States became Democracy's arsenal.

In supplying Chile during 1940, the United States outstripped all others and almost doubled its own figures for 1939. It supplied 242,700,000 pesos out of Chile's total imports of 507,100,000 pesos. The previous year, 1939, it supplied 127,900,000 out of 410,800,000 pesos. The European blockade and Britain's concentration on an arms drive against Germany will give the United States an even greater proportion of this year's imports. Chile is now forced to buy virtually al its manufactures, excepting textiles, from the northern market.

The discrepancy between American purchases (excluding nitrate) of 406,100,000 and sales of 242,700,000 pesos is accounted for by the fact that only a small proportion of copper export values returns to Chile. Then, too, there are the customary freight, insurance, and other services. The State allocates its own copper and nitrate income, in dollars and pounds, to foreign debt payments. The drain of these invisible charges is so heavy that the total imports of 242,700,000 pesos would not have been reached but that some, for account of the Development and Reconstruction Corporations, were financed by Export-Import Bank credits.

Chile Benefits

Notwithstanding, it can be said that American buying has been the salvation of Chile's wartime trade. Relatively speaking, the country is better off than the majority of South American nations, including Argentina, now facing its greatest crisis due to a blockaded and rationed Europe.

The showing of other nations in Chilean trade is comparatively insignificant. Great Britain halved its purchases during 1940, from 82,500,000 pesos, the 1939 figure, to 40,400,000 pesos. Blockaded Germany registered only 100,000 pesos. It bought 56,500,000 pesos from Chile in 1939.

The British increased their sales to Chile, from 33,900,000 to 52,600,000 pesos, but a revision of export policy in London and the shortage of shipping suggest a probable retrocession during the present year. Lord Willingdon, who headed a trade mission to South America, admitted on return to London that the situation had changed radically during his absence.

Germany exported 17,700,000 pesos during 1940. Although the 1939 showing was 93,400,000 pesos, this still seems to be rather a big leak through the blockade. The explanation is that the British allowed Germany to fulfill pre-war contracts of transport equipment with the State Railways. The Chileans were appreciative of this courtesy.

Japan nearly trebled its purchases from Chile. The 1940 amount was 31,200,000 pesos, accounted for largely by copper. Sales, mainly cotton textiles, at 28,000,000 pesos, nearly doubled those of 1939. The two countries have an agreement balancing exchange.

U. S. Sulphur Consumption Sets New Record in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumers required more sulphur in 1940 than in any other year in the history of the American sulphur industry, Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of Freeport Sulphur Co., said in his annual report.

The industry supplied domestic consumers a total of 1,795,000 tons and in addition, Mr. Williams said, exported 760,000 tons.

Demand for sulphuric acid, principal commodity made from sulphur, reached new highs in the steel, chemical, paint, rayon and film industries, Mr. Williams said.

As previously reported, the Freeport company earned $3.81 a share on its common stock in 1940, compared with $2.76 in 1939.

Heads Merged Firms

Blank & Stoller

W. Everit Burnet

W. E. Burnet & Co., T. L. Manson & Co. Announce Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two of the oldest firms with memberships on the New York Stock Exchange announce their merger. They are W. E. Burnet & Co. and T. L. Manson & Co. and will continue with the W. E. Burnet & Co. name. The enlarged firm will conduct a general brokerage and investment business at 11 Wall Street and 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

W. E. Burnet & Co. traces its history from 1869 with the organization of Capron, Strong & Co. After several changes in name, the firm became Strong, Sturgis & Co. in 1896. In 1920 Strong, Sturgis & Co. merged their business with that of Alexandre & Burnet, a firm founded in 1912. In 1926 when the firm name expired by limitation, the business was carried on under the new name of W. E. Burnet & Co.

T. L. Manson & Co. has a long record of business under the same name, its title having remained unchanged since its inception on January 1, 1895.

W. Everit Burnet, senior partner of W. E. Burnet & Co., will continue in that capacity in the new firm. Timothy F. Allen, senior partner of T. L. Manson & Co. since 1921, will become a limited partner of the new firm. Mr. Allen has been with T. L. Manson & Co. since 1895, and a partner since 1903.

The new firm will be represented on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange by J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., who has been associated as a partner with Mr. Burnet for more than 28 years, and Timothy F. Allen, Jr. Carl F. Cushing will represent the firm on the New York Curb Exchange.

Penn Harvey, Francis L. Blewer and William R. Taylor, who will continue as general partners in the new organization, were all formerly with Harris, Forbes & Company. Richard P. Windisch, who entered the security business in 1921 with Strong, Sturgis & Co., will change his interest to that of a limited partner in the new firm. J. Harrell Howe, associated with W. E. Burnet & Co. for more than five years, will manage the firm's uptown office.

Bank Loans Up For 26th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the steady gain in bank loans to business stretched into the 26th consecutive week under the stimulus of the defense program.

In 101 leading cities, the gain in the week ended March 26 was $6,000,000. In these cities, the 26-week gain was $785,000,000, bringing the total of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans to $5,420,000,000. This was $1,037,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Injunction Is Granted Against Cuba Railroad Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder, in Jersey City, has granted an injunction against The Cuba Railroad Company, a New Jersey corporation, in the first step in a proceeding for the appointment of a receiver for the company. The temporary injunction restrains the company, its officers and directors, and its parent, The Cuba Company, also a New Jersey corporation, from transferring or disposing of any of its assets pending decision by the court.

The complainants are the bondholders' protective committee for the 5 per cent 50-year gold bonds due July 1, 1952 of The Cuba Railroad Company, of which Ambrose W. Benkert is chairman, and Arthur W. Palmer and Beverly R. Myles. They charge that the company acting on a so-called "transitory provision" of the new Cuban Constitution, has offered to pay its bondholders only 1 per cent interest annually plus small amounts in amortization of principal, instead of the 5 per cent interest to which they are entitled.

Business Personals

Henry W. Phelps, pioneer in the can industry, has resigned as chairman of the board of the American Can Co. The office will be abolished, but Mr. Phelps will continue in an advisory capacity. Mr. Phelps started making cans with the firm of Ranney & Phelps in 1887. He has worked with American Can since its formation in 1901.

Mexican Officials See U. S. Taking Hand in Oil Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Growing impatience of Mexican officials with the intransigence of foreign oil companies is noted here and the possibility seen in authoritative circles of a settlement being negotiated by the United States Government. This settlement would remove the one stumbling block which has frustrated to date attempts of the United States and Mexican governments to conclude a block agreement on all outstanding problems between the two nations.

Negotiations for this block settlement which will pave the way for a comprehensive collaboration between the two governments have been under way for months. They have been conducted by Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, and the State Department at Washington.

Say Oil Companies Obstructive

"The whole thing could have been settled in ten days if it hadn't been for the oil companies blocking it," said one authoritative official here. "By their rigid stand in insisting upon the return of their properties they have delayed plans for continental defense, obstructed economic co-operation between the two governments and interfered with the resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Great Britain."

That the British Mexican Eagle Company, an affiliate of the Royal Dutch Shell, has been the chief offender in this obstruction is the contention of a high official of the Mexican Government. The Shell interests, he asserted, in doing so were not operating for the advantage of their own stock holders, who would profit by a settlement of their claims.

The Shell interests were also held directly responsible for blocking the renewal of relations between Great Britain and Mexico at a time which the ultimate aim of all democracies is to co-operate and pool their forces for the defeat of the dictators. Mexico's stand on international affairs has always been 100 per cent co-operation with the democracies and condemnation of the dictators, as repeatedly voiced at Geneva and from the Mexican Foreign Office. In spite of this the oil interests have chosen to penalize and attempt to bring Mexico to her knees, by an international blockade of Mexican oil, said the government spokesman.

Agreement Urged or Else

All official statements of both the Mexican and United States governments have maintained that the agreement on the problem must be reached between the oil companies and the Mexican government. However, months have passed without the oil companies yielding to a compromise and the possibilities of the matter being taken out of their hands is now indicated by reliable informants here.

That the United States Government may clear the whole matter up by itself paying off the oil companies is one solution proposed. The amount to be paid has been mentioned as $156,000,000, which would cancel all claims, though this specific sum awaits confirmation. Such payment would finally break the embargo imposed by the companies upon Mexican oil, permit it again to flow into world markets, and open the way for the economic reorganization of the industry which has been, since the disappearance of its German and Italian markets, in an increasingly depressed condition.

That this payments may be linked to the final settlement of the Chamizal dispute is also thought probable. The United States has never paid the settlement awarded to Mexico by an international claims commission in 1911 for this boundary dispute and the present conflict offers the opportunity for Washington to pay to Mexico the Chamizal claims, which payment could in turn be made by Mexico to the foreign oil companies in cancellation of their claims.

Call Oil Concerns Unrealistic

Though this possible solution now awaits confirmation it is considered logical and practical in high official circles here. It would have the further advantage of removing the Chamizal issue as a bone of contention between Mexico and the United States.

That the foreign oil companies, in maintaining their insistence upon the return of their properties, are removed from all touch with political realities is also pointed out. It was, in fact, this failure to grasp the political significance of the liberal movement here which led up to the expropriation.

The third anniversary of the expropriation was celebrated here from March 16-18th and to all observers it is clearly apparent that this is one issue on which the entire Mexican nation is united. President Avila Camacho witnessed the celebration, praised the Mexican people for "remaining firm in their determination to defend their interests" and said in a recent interview that, if faced with the same set of circumstances as President Cardenas was in March, 1938, he would have acted the same.

A Constitutional Reform to the bill governing oil has already passed the Chamber of Deputies and will soon go to the Senate. This reform, contrary to original reports, will prohibit any participation by foreigners in the domestic production or distribution of the oil industry. That the bill will soon pass the Senate is expected and when it does it will write the final chapter in the exploitation by foreigners of Mexico's oil wealth.

Mexico's Attitude Firm

"No backward step" on the oil question has been the Mexican slogan since the expropriation and it is just as firm today as it was three years ago. A refusal to acknowledge this political reality has characterized the attitude of the oil companies, particularly officials of the Royal Dutch Shell. The Eagle company officials here have consistently co-operated with reactionary Mexican groups, apparently investing their hopes for a return here in such Rightist factions. The irony of this situation is that politically these Mexican factions are closely allied with Falañge Española, which in turn is directed by the Nazi Gestapo. Yet the Eagle company is a British-Dutch concern!

The sole possibility for the future operation of the foreign companies is in export marketing, a high official declares. By yielding control of foreign markets to the companies Mexico's difficult distribution problem would be solved and the companies would be able to prevent cheap Mexican oil from breaking the world market price. It is also foreseen that the companies may be permitted representation on the governing board of the industry, for the protection of their interests.

The foregoing analysis of the present status of the oil question is based upon irreproachable sources in both United States and Mexico circles here. That the discussions are being held in Washington and will be concluded there is however pointed out and all final and definite pronouncements on the problem must come from official sources. One indication that developments may soon be expected is found in renewed forecasts of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Great Britain.

British Victory Puts Marine Insurance To Mediterranean Down

NEW YORK (AP)—British gunnery in the naval battle in the Mediterranean over the week end had repercussions in the marine insurance field to the advantage of shippers.

Marine underwriters announced reductions in war risk rates to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

On shipments to and from Greece, Syria, Palestine, and Turkish Mediterranean ports via Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal the rates were reduced to 7½ per cent of cargo value from 10 per cent.

Tariffs were cut also on shipments to and from Alexandria, via Cape of Good Hope and Suez, and to Red Sea, Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Aden ports, excluding French and Italian possessions.

At the same time, underwriters hiked the rate on shipments from the United States to Iceland by U. S. and Icelandic flag vessels to 2½ per cent from 1¼ per cent.

W. T. Grant Co. Net Equals $2.68 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—W. T. Grant Co., operator of a chain of general merchandise stores, for the year ended January 31 today reported consolidated net income of $3,542,211 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.68 a share on common stock.

This compared with net income of $3,824,996 or $2.92 a common share in the preceding year.

Sales in the year ended January 31 at $111,774,965 showed an increase of 7.7 per cent over the previous year.

Raymond H. Folger, President and General Manager, told stockholders in the annual report: "Federal income taxes were $1,526,000, an increase of $566,000 over the amount paid in the previous year. The increase in this item of taxation is greater than the decrease in profit."

Structural Steel Orders Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline in February orders for fabricated structural steel to a volume about equal to shipments by the industry indicated defense orders were slackening, the American Institute of Steel Construction said.

The industry fabricated and shipped in February 146,642 tons, which was slightly under 154,234 in January but well ahead of 97,157 in February last year.

The industry has on hand, available for fabrication within the next four months, 624,201 tons, or a monthly average about equal to the tonnage shipped in February.

Railroad Would Raise Bond Interest to Cut Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has received an application from a company which asked permission to pay a higher interest rate on its bonds in order to cut its federal and state income taxes.

The East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Co. of Pennsylvania filed the application to pay 6 per cent, instead of 4 per cent, on $1,056,900 in bonds.

Its explanation is that although it is making money, its parent, and holder of the bonds, the Rockhill Coal Co., has been losing money. If the coal company is forced out of business, said the application, the railroad would have to suspend too, and about 1,200 employees would become jobless.

More British Stock Holdings Are Liquidated

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—T. J. Carlyle Gifford, special agent of the British treasury, announced today British holdings of 43 American common and preferred stock issues and 5 bonds had been entirely liquidated during March. The list included investments in many key corporations in this country.

Some of the more important concerns in which the British common stock interest ceased included: U. S. Steel Corp., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., National Steel Corp., Sperry Corp., North American Co., Swift & Co., Texas Gulf Sulphur, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., and Western Union Telegraph Co.

Other issues completely disposed of (common stocks unless otherwise designated) were: Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corp., Alpha Portland Cement Co., American Gas & Electric Co., Armour & Co., $6 prior preferred; Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., Blue Ridge Corp. $3 cv. pfd., Borden Co., Bristol Myers Co., Carolina Power & Light 7 per cent pfd., J. I. Case Co., Cerro de Pasco Corp., Cliffs Corp., Commercial Credit Co., Crane Co.

Also Deere & Co., Dresser Manufacturing Co., Electric Auto Lite Co., Electric Bond & Share Co. $6 pf., General Foods Corp., General Refractories Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. $5 cv. pfd., Massachusetts Utilities Associates 5 per cent pfd., May Department Stores, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Ohio Edison $6 pfd., Peninsular Telephone Co., Southern California Edison Co., and Walgreen Co.

Bonds sold were American Power & Light 6 per cent debentures of 2016, two issues of Columbia Gas & Electric debenture 5s of '52, Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co. 5s of '62, and Illinois Central Railroad 4¾s of '66.

Shell Union Shows Rise in 1940 Net To $1.05 Per Share

NEW YORK—Shell Union Oil Corporation and subsidiaries reported for 1940 consolidated net operating income of $15,654,678, after all charges including intangible developments, expenditures and income taxes. This compared with $11,805,713 in 1939.

Net income after the regular preferred dividend payments for the year equaled $1.05 per share on 13,070,625 shares of common stock, compared with 76 cents per share in 1939.

The consolidated earned surplus at Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to $20,761,044. The consolidated balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1940 shows total current assets of $129,609,609, a ratio of 3.85 to one against current liabilities of $33,633,684.

In June the stockholders approved a proposal to reduce the capital of the company represented by 13,070,625 outstanding shares of common stock without par value from $233,672,821 to $196,059,375, following which the common stock without par value was changed into common stock with a par value of $15 per share.

The company reported that the course of business generally during 1940 was dominated by the war and refers to the increase in demand for various materials occasioned by it and the national defense program. While the increased industrial activity thus created brought about an increase in the consumption of oil products domestically, the export market, as anticipated, was depressed.

During the year the company constructed and put into operation a plant for the production of toluene from petroleum at the Houston refinery and completed the extensive construction program at the Wood River, Illinois, refinery which was started in 1939. It also installed at its Mid-Continent and California refineries plants for treating gasoline by the new Solutizer process which was developed by the company's research organization.

Wilson Heads Regional Workers Morale Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—C. E. Wilson, president of General Electric, has accepted the chairmanship of a regional advisory committee for industrial morale in behalf of workers on defense projects, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional defense co-ordinator announced today.

Mr. Wilson, explaining his committee's function, said it was to "encourage industrialists to establish recreation, welfare and related programs at their plants and to work with local defense councils in their communities." It would co-operate, he added, with local housing agencies to help direct incoming workers to decent quarters, with recreational agencies, settlement houses and community centers to develop activities in which large groups of individuals can take part, and with purveyors of all sorts of commercial amusements to establish more flexible time schedules.

Wage Increases Granted

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—The Graniteville (S. C.) Manufacturing Company's 4,400 employees have been granted an increase in wages of from 5 to 7 per cent, adding about $5,000 to the pay roll of around $75,000 a week, President Sam Swint announced here.

Receives Award

Elon G. Borton

Advertising Director of LaSalle Extension University who was given a special award by the Chicago Federated Advertising Club as the individual who has contributed the most to the recognition of Chicago as an advertising center. Mr. Borton has served as president of the club and is president of the Advertising Federation of America.

Santa Fe Net Jumps From 95c in '39 To $2.69 Share in '40

CHICAGO (AP)—Net income of the Atchinson, Topeka and Sante Fe Railway rose to $12,745,371 in 1940 from $8,490,832 in 1939, the company reported. Earnings in 1940 were equal to $2.69 a common share against 95 cents in the preceding year.

The road's freight revenue totaled $136,534,624 compared with $127,530,775 in 1939 while passenger revenue increased about $200,000 to $18,492,633. Railway operating income amounted to $23,187,361 compared with $19,220,593 in 1939.

President E. J. Engel reported that the company had an average of 41,300 employees who received $81,000,000 in wages during 1940.

Mr. Engel said that "our tax bill for the year was $17,159,640, an increase of $1,674,971 over 1939."

"We are ready to do our part in the preparedness program," Mr. Engel said. "Maintenance work, scheduled for 1941, is being advanced in order to have it out of the way by the time defense plants go into full production."

Morgenthau Calls For Monthly Reports On U. S. Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has called today for detailed monthly reports by banks and insurance companies of their holdings of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States.

In a letter to 6,500 bankers and 1,000 insurance executives, the Treasury head said that such reports were necessary to conduct the defense financing program with greatest facility.

The data is not obtainable from present Treasury records, he said, explaining that it was wanted for his "confidential use."

14.9 Per Cent Rise Seen in Carloadings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Freight car loadings in the second quarter of 1941 are expected to be about 14.9 per cent above actual loadings in the corresponding 1940 quarter, according to estimates reported to the Association of American Railroads by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards.

On the basis of those estimates, freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 6,340,818 cars in the second quarter of 1941, compared with 5,519,565 actual car loadings for the same commodities in the corresponing period in the preceding year. All of the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the second quarter of 1941 compared with the same period in 1940.

East Tenn. Light & Power Refinancing Plan Approved

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The State Corporation Commission has approved a $5,909,500 refinancing plan of the East Tennessee Light and Power Company.

The company was authorized to issue and sell $4,800,000 principal amount first mortgage bonds series A due Jan. 1, 1966, at a price to yield the company 102½ per cent and bearing interest at not more than 3½ per cent. They will be secured by mortgage and deed of trust to Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, trustee.

The commission also authorized the company to issue to Cities Service Power and Light Company 22,140 shares of its no par common stock.

Proceeds of the bonds and common stock would be applied to the retirement of the entire funded debt of Feb. 28, 1941, amounting to $5,909,500.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended March 27 numbered 302, compared with 255 in the previous week and 287 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

SEC Data Reveal Insurance Business Akin to Banking

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Regardless of what comes out of the SEC report on life insurance, in the way of Federal control or change in state control policies, the compendious 378-page tome contains a wealth of interesting material about the companies' problems in the last decade—and in the decade to come.

In fact, it almost seems as though the SEC's investigators, in their eagerness to find things wrong with the companies along the line of new and incompletely stated economic philosophy, had overlooked some of the actual pitfalls which may face the companies in future years.

The most outstanding fact about the companies seems to be that they are still in a transitional and growing stage, but that this stage will come to an end in the next decade or so and the over-all problems of the business will then change considerably.

That is to say, the amount of outstanding insurance continues to rise, year after year. Outstanding insurance increased another $3,500,000,000 last year to a new high of about $117,000,000,000, and total assets which were given in the SEC reports as of 1938 at $28,000,000,000 are now round $30,000,000,000.

Serve Also as Banks

So long as insurance in force keeps rising, the companies' annual intake from premiums alone is largely in excess of its cash outgo requirements for dividends, matured endowments, death claims, annuity payments, surrender value payments, etc.

But in the meantime, for many reasons, the insurance companies are developing into somethink akin to banking. Many people are putting large sums into the companies for savings purposes, and also—and more important—the amount of quick claims which can be made on the companies has been increasing. Not only have policyholders larger amounts of cash surrender value which they can call for in a pinch, but their tendency to look on the companies as available sources of ready cash through policy-loans has been heightened by the ease with which they borrowed heavily on their policies during the hard times of the early 'thirties.

In view of the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with the implicit backing of the U. S. Treasury, it is questionable whether the banking system will again let people down in an emergency and drive them to the life insurance companies for ready cash as happened in 1932, but it is still possible. Also people have been putting more and more money in trust with the life insurance companies which they can ask for.

As the SEC report showed, the total of annuity reserves, supplemental contracts, dividends left with the companies, and premiums and rents paid in advance, has increased from round $800,000,000 in 1929 to $4,350,000,000 in 1938—and the report comments—"As in the case of banks these funds are subject to return on demand or within a short time thereafter." The annuity contracts which the companies offer, as well as settlement options and other special contracts for the disposal of funds after death, place the insurance companies even more definitely in the banking field and because of their predominant investment aspects suggest strong similarities between insurance companies and trust companies or investment trusts. . . ."

Liquidity Is Necessary

During the companies' growth, which still continues but at a slackening pace, the danger of mass withdrawals of these sums is largely offset by the fact that new business continually brings in more cash than maturities, death claims, and surrenders require to be paid out—giving the companies enough incoming cash to insure their liquidity. But when the growth ends, then the companies will be faced with the need of liquidity as well as of solvency. These two must be sharply distinguished.

A company is solvent when it has assets enough to cover all its claims if presented over a period of time. But it is sufficiently liquid only if it has enough cash on hand to cover all the claims likely to be made at any one time. Thus a company might have to close its doors or ask a moratorium of the state authorities for lack of cash, though it might be completely solvent. This, in fact, occurred during 1932, though informally, for the leading state authorities did declare a moratorium when the inability of the country's commercial banks to meet cash demands turned the public to life insurance companies as a last resort for raising cash through policy surrenders and policy loans.

This situation may be one reason why the companies have in recent years let their spare cash or uninvested funds run up to unprecedented levels. In the '20's they generally carried only about $100,000,000 of uninvested funds at any one time; today they carry about $1,000,000,000. It also may be in part responsible for the recent suggestion of New York State Insurance Superintendent Ping that the companies begin accumulating a $25,000,000 cash fund "to insure the insurers." This trend may also provide the focal point for pressure in coming years to wean the companies from some of their savings and semi-savings functions, involved in the sale of endowment insurance, deferred annuities, and even 20-payment life insurance, together with other types of contract which involve or permit a considerable amount of savings accumulation in conjunction with the pure insurance features of their operation. The growing pressure from certain outside sources in favor of pure term insurance, which carries no savings features at all, may be accelerated by the above reflections.

(To be continued)

Individuals' Incomes In February Higher Than in 1940 Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income payments to individuals, the Commerce Department reported, amounted to $6,148,000,000 during February, an increase of $544,000,000 over the same month last year.

The February total was $377,000,000 under that of January, but on the basis of adjustment for seasonal fluctuations, the department's index rose two-tenths of a point 96.8 per cent of the 1929 average.

"The February income index," the department said, "reflects a continued expansion in industrial payrolls during the opening months of the year."

The month's total of wages and salaries was placed at $4,245,000,000, a gain of $45,000,000 over January and of $503,000,000 over February, 1940.

Dividend and interest payments totaled $443,000,000, a drop of $368,000,000 from January and $4,000,000 below a year ago. Entrepreneurial income and rents and royalties aggregated $1,221,000,000, which was $49,000,000 below January, but $52,000,000 ahead of February, 1940.

Social security benefits and direct relief payments amounted to $239,000,000, representing a decline of $5,000,000 and $7,000,000, respectively, from January and the corresponding 1940 month.

February Trading In Stocks Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Turnover in shares in the New York Stock Exchange in March totaled 10,111,344 shares compared with 8,969,195 in February and 16,270,368 in March, 1940.

Bonds made a relatively more active showing with total transactions for the month at $214,882,100 face value against $123,647,000 in the previous month and $135,239,000 in March last year. Broad speculative and investment interest in railroad liens has accounted for much of the recent improvement in bond volume.

Canadian Exchange Plans Trading in Egg Futures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — On Thursday, April 3, the Canadian Commodity Exchange will commence trading in egg futures, K. H. Olive, President of the Exchange, announced here. It is expected that the addition of futures facilities will broaden the Canadian egg market as a whole, Mr. Olive stated. The introduction of the egg contract, he said, will provide an opportunity for producers and distributors alike to hedge their output or requirements as the case may be.

There will be two contracts for eggs, storage and fresh. The storage contract calls for Original "A" Large accompanied by government inspection certificate dated between April 1 and May 31 of the current year. The fresh contract comprises Grade "A" Large with government inspection certificate dated not longer than eight days prior to the day of delivery. Each contract is of 448 cases of 30 dozen each. Contracts may be traded in for delivery in each of the current 11 succeeding months.

Accounts opened by April 10 earn full month's dividend. Savings insured up to $5,000. Dividends exempt from State and normal Federal Income Taxes.

DIVIDEND EARNING DAYS

NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3%

HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	435,610
1941 volume to date	32,377,219
1940 volume to date	45,725,328

Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Mild upward leanings developed in the stock market today without any real rally ensuing.

Steels, motors, rails, aircrafts and specialties gathered fractional gains in the forenoon but ground was lost in some instances near the final hour. While there were numerous slow periods, dealings picked up occasionally and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Wall Street apparently viewed war developments with more optimism, although Nazi-Yugoslav tension increased and fears the United States might become actually involved helped dim speculative fervor. The labor picture still was a handicap but hopes were held out for more strike settlements soon.

Stocks given a lift at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, N. Y. Central, Canadian Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Anaconda, International Nickel, du Pont, Allied Chemical and General Steel Castings preferred.

In a mixed curb improvement was recorded for Aluminum of America, as this company came out with an encouraging earnings statement; Glen Alden Coal, American Gas and Republic Aviation. Jones & Laughlin retreated, along with Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and Humble Oil.

Bonds Irregular

Railroad bonds encountered profit taking late in today's session and some issues gave up a portion or all of forenoon gains of fractions to a point or so. Fractional gains and losses were about evenly divided in other groups.

Colorado & Southern 4½s again proved a feature, rising more than a point at one time under heavy turnover. The issue was the most active in the entire list on Monday and scored a net advance of 3⅝ points.

Other carrier liens in demand at gains of fractions to a point or so included Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Gainers in other sections included Consolidated Oil 3½s, Shell Union 2½s and Portland General Electric 4½s. Among the losers were Remington Rand 4¼s, Western Union 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Firestone Tire 3½s.

U. S. Governments followed an even course on both the stock exchange and over the counter. Buying power was concentrated in the longer term Treasuries.

Some British Empire bonds, including New South Wales 5s, were up a point or so on the naval victory for England. Other foreign issues showed only moderate changes.

Wheat Irregularly Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Wheat futures rose and fell uneasily throughout the session today, largely reflecting the action of other commodities. Extreme losses amounted to about a cent a bushel, and despite fair rallying tendencies at times under the impetus of short covering, a sharp break near the close carried prices in most cases to the day's lowest levels. Corn also finished lower.

Reports of further redemptions of loan wheat as maturity dates approached also tended toward easiness of the market.

Roads Report Rise In Earnings Return

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported earnings of class 1 railroads in the first two months of 1941 were $120,836,276 before interest and rentals. The annual rate of return on property investment was 4.27 per cent.

Earnings in the first two months of 1940 were $78,869,298, amounting to a return of 2.79. In the corresponding period of 1930, the earnings and return were $113,013,227 and 3.79 per cent.

N. E. Telephone Reports New High Operating Rate

By the Associated Press

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is "operating at a higher rate than ever before in its history," according to a communication by President J. J. Robinson to shareholders.

The new high rate in operations, extending over the 12-month period ending Feb. 28, produced earnings of $7.61 per common share and was attributed in large part to national defense activities. Operating revenues for January and February showed a 64 per cent increase over those for corresponding months last year and net profit available for dividends was $259,000 higher.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Foote Bros G & M pf	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19

Irregular

Evans Wall Zinc	20c	..	Apr. 7	Apr. 1

Regular

Alaska Jun G M	12½c		May 1	Apr. 8
Ca Bronze	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Chi&SoAir L pf	17½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Dixie Home Strs	15c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 27
Int'l Bronze P	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Do pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Kan El Pow pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Manhattan Bd Fd	11c		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Oliver Un Fil "A"	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
St. Croix Paper	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
State St Invest	80c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'r 31
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	8	47	47	47	..
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 28
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
⅜	½	Air-Way E Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 31
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	16	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	16	½	½	½	..
9¾	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	6	8¾	8	8¾	+1
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	21	20¼	19¼	20¼	+1
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅝g)	3	21¼	21	21⅛	M'r 31
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	155	154½	154¾	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	..
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	1	6⅛	6	6	..
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 28
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	3	29	29	29	M'r 31
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	14½	14½	14½	M'r 31
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	..
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝	..
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	48⅜	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 29
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	..
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	87½	87½	87½	+1⅜
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	21	27½	25⅜	27⅜	+1⅞
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	21	65½	61½	65½	+4⅞
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 31
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	+1
83¼	75⅜	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	M'r 28
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝g)	6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 26
5	3¾	Am European	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 31
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 31
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17	17	17	M'r 31
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	37	37	37	..
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	49	49	49	+ ¾
17⅛	11⅞	Am Ice	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 29
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
4½	3⅝	Am Internat'l	6	4	4	4	..
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	12	13¼	13	13	..
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	85	85	85	M'r 28
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	59	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ½
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	5	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ½
7¼	⅝	AmRad&S (.15g)	17	6⅝	6½	6½	..
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	17	13¼	13⅛	13¼	..
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 31
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅝	Am Sm&R (½g)	3	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	M'r 31
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
28½	21	Am Stl F (¾g)	3	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	..
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
92	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	—2
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
1683¾	1563¼	Am T & T (9)	7	1621¼	161	1621¼	+13⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68½	68¼	68½	+ ½
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151¼	151¼	151¼	+ ¼
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	14	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	M'r 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7	7	7	M'r 31
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	56	56	56	— ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	7	6	5¾	6	M'r 31
54	50½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 31
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	19	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 29
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	10	10	10	— ½
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	M'r 28
5½	4½	Armour Ill	17	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	..
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	55	55	55	M'r 31
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	..
87⅜	71¼	Arnold C (.5g)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¾
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¾g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	7⅛	7	7	..
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	25⅞	25½	25¾	+⅛
69	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	69	67⅜	67⅞	M'r 31
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 31
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	7	25	24¾	25	..
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	..
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 31
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 26
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	100	3½	3⅜	3½	..

B

19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	10	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	26	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 31
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	15	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ⅛g	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	— ¼
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'r 25
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	..
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	14	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	12	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28	28	28	..
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	10	77¼	77	77	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	M'r 31
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r 27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16¾	16	16	M'r 27
18⅞	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	21	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	9	18	17¾	17⅞	..
11⅞	8	Boston & Maine	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33½	33	33	—1
41½	33¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	34	33¾	33¾	M'r 31
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (1⅝g)	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 29
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	10	10	10	— ½
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	M'r 28
5½	4½	Armour Ill	17	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	..
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	55	55	55	M'r 31
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	..
87⅜	71¼	Arnold C (.5g)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¾
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¾g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	7⅛	7	7	..
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	25⅞	25½	25¾	+⅛
69	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	69	67⅜	67⅞	M'r 31
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 31
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	7	25	24¾	25	..
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	..
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 31
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 26
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	100	3½	3⅜	3½	..

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	..
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	250	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
39½	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 31
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27	27	27	M'r 31
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	M'r 26
50¼	42	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	42¼	42	42	— ¼
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+1
10	7	Celotex Cp (¾g)	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	21	21	21	..
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 31
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2⅝	2½	2½	M'r 31
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	4	31½	31	31½	+1
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 27
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	40¼	40	40	— ¼
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	M'r 29
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13⅜	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	21	11½	13⅜	13⅜	..
4⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	34	4⅛	3⅞	4	..
17⅜	1⅛	Chi Great West	95	2½	1¾	2⅜	+1⅛
6½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	138	7⅜	6½	7½	+1
8⅛	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	1	13	13	13	..
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 31
¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 29
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
27⅛	11⅞	Childs Co	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	14	63½	63	63⅛	+ ½
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 28
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 29
35	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (1⅝g)	4	31¼	31	31	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	2	95	95	95	M'r 31
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅛a)	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	24⅛	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'r 31
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 29
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
21	17⅞	Colum Br B .45g	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
47⅜	39¼	Col G&E (.10g)	49	37⅜	33¼	33¼	..
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
67⅜	49¼	Colum Pict	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	M'r 31
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 26
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	3	76⅞	75½	75½	M'r 28
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	5	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	— ½
37⅞	34	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	34	34	34	..
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 28
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	46	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ½
1¼	⅜	Com'th & South	48	½	½	½	..
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	59½	59⅜	59½	+ ½
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	19	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
18½	16⅜	Congoleum (1)	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
29⅝	22¼	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	M'r 28
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	16	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅜
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	M'r 31
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (4¼a)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 29
2½	2⅛	Cons Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 31
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	24	5½	5⅜	5½	..
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3½	3½	..
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r 26
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	14	14	14	— ¼
12⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	15	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	31	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	96½	96	96½	+ ½
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	1	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Conn. Leads States in Per Capita Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A study of national income by states and regions just completed by the Conference Board shows that average income in 1940 ranged from $1,179 to $198 per capita, with the District of Columbia heading the list, and Connecticut, New York, Delaware, and Nevada in order shown.

Nineteen states, according to the Board, had per capita incomes above the $546 average for the country as a whole. The four leading states' incomes per capita were Connecticut, $818; New York, $816; Delaware, $780, and Nevada, $771. The other states above the national average were Massachusetts, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Ohio, Michigan, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wisconsin, Montana and Minnesota.

Mississippi Smallest

Mississippi had the smallest per capita income, amounting to $198, against $429 in 1933 and $269 in 1929. Arkansas' per capita income was next to lowest at $248, against $296 in 1929.

The middle Atlantic states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania ranked first on a regional basis, with average incomes of $717 per capita. The Pacific states of Washington, Oregon, and California were next with a per capita income of $692, and were followed by the New England states with an average of $659.

The study reveals that only the District of Columbia and three Southern states—Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana—exceeded their 1929 per capita incomes last year, while Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Georgia almost equaled their 1929 averages.

On Real Income Basis

In absolute terms, says the Board, New York's share continues to be much greater than that of any other state, and in 1940 it amounted to $11,000,000,000 of the country's total real income of $72,000,000,000. The states next in order are Pennsylvania, which received about $5,900,000,000, or 8.2 per cent; Illinois, with $5,300,000,000, or 7.4 per cent; California, with $5,100,000,000, or 7 per cent, and Ohio, with $4,200,000,000, or 5.8 per cent. The states receiving the smallest amounts were Nevada, with $85,000,000, and New Mexico, with $195,000,000.

The Board finds that the Pacific region "has moved steadily forward interregionally and now received 9.4 per cent of the nation's income, compared with 6.8 per cent in 1919." California is now receiving 7 per cent of all national income, against 4.4 per cent in 1919. The New England states together, says the Board, last year received not much more income than California alone did.

Koppers Co. Files $22,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Koppers Company has filed a registration statement with the securities commission covering a proposed new issue of $22,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust bonds.

One series, due March 1, 1961, would bear interest of 3½ per cent, and another series due semi-annually Sept. 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1947, would bear 2 per cent. It is hoped the underwriters can offer the securities April 8 or 9.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000		High	Low	2:00
55	4s 54-44	112.6	112.6	112.6
1	3⅛s 52-49	108.4	108.4	108.4
30	2½s 53-49	106.15	106.15	106.15
2	2½s 52-50	106.25	106.25	106.25
10	2¾s 54-51	108.21	108.21	108.21
5	2½s 54-52	102.12	102.12	102.12
2	2⅞s 60-55	109.28	109.28	109.28
5	2¾s 59-56	109.8'	109.5	109.5
5	3¼s 63-58	109.12	109.12	109.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 47-42	102.20	102.20	102.20
2	3¼s 64-44	107	107	107
2	3s 49-44	107.4	107.4	107.4

New York City Bond

86	3s 80	101⅜	101⅛	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000		High	Low	2:00
29	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	49	48½	49
1	AdamsExp4¼s46st	101½	101½	101½
2	Alleghany cv 5s 44	95	95	95
1	Alleghany 5s 50 st	59½	59½	59½
7	Allegh Val 4s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
25	Am & For P5s 2030	57¾	57⅜	57¾
1	AmICh5½s49cld	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102¼
8	AT5½s43 102 27-32	102 27-32	102 27-32	
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	110	109½	109½
2	Anaconda Cop½s '50	104⅝	104½	104½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	106½	106½	106½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105½	105¾
6	AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
1	AT&SF4½s C-A '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Atl & Birm 4s '33	16½	16¼	16½
26	A C Line 1st 4s '52	78¾	78½	78¾
4	A C Line cit 4s '52	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
29	A C Line 4½s '64	68	67½	68
29	A C Line 4½s '45	87¾	87½	87½
4	Atl ¾ Dan 1st 4s '48	36½	36¾	36½
7	B&O 1st mig '48 st	71	70¾	71
33	B&O '95 st A	47¼	47	47⅛
75	B&O '95 st C	53	52¾	53
5	B&O '96 st P	46⅝	46⅜	46½
341	B&O cv '60 st	29¼	28¼	29
34	B&O 4s '48	69⅞	69½	69½
11	B&OPLE&WV 4s '51	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞
11	B&O S W 4s '90 st	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	49	49	49
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	50¼	50¼	50¼
2	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	88	88	88
5	Benef Ind Loan2¼s'50	98	98	98
3	Beth Stl 3½s '59	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Beth Stl 3s '60	100½	100½	100½
1	Bost & Me 4¾s '61	75	75	75
14	Bost&Me4½s'70	29⅞	28¼	28¼
7	Boston&Me 4s '60	74½	74½	74½
35	Bos & N'Atl 4s '55	17	16½	17
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110½	110½	110½
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
37	Bkly Un Gas5s'57B	106⅛	106	106
1	Buf R&P '57 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
2	Buff Therm 3s '55	43½	43	43
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	98⅛	98¼	98¼
1	Can Nat 5s 69Jly	98	98	98
1	Can Nat 5s 60 Oct	97	96½	97
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96	95¾	95¾
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97	96⅝	96⅝
14	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97	96⅝	96⅝
4	Can Nor 6½s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Can Pac 5s 44	102	102	102
4	Can Pac 5s 54	79	78¾	79
47	Can Pac 4s perp	63	62½	63
2	Caro C&O 4s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
23	Cen ofGa 5½s 59	5⅛	5	5
47	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4½	5	5
50	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12	12	12½
3	Cen Ga 5½s 56 st	38½	38½	38½
3	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
13	Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅞	52½	52½
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73⅞	73¾	74
10	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	69	69	69
70	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¾	19⅛	19⅝
28	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16¾	16	16¾
11	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17⅜	16½	17⅜
2	Champion Paper 4¾s50	106¼	106¼	106¼
11	C&O 4½s 92	132	132	132
2	C&O 3½s 96D	103½	103½	103½
3	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104	104	104
-00	Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	78¼	78¼	78¼
16	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98½	98	98½
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
29	Chi & E Ill Inc97	25¾	25¼	25¾
21	Ch GtWestInc 4½s2038	35	34¾	35
27	Ch Gt West 4s 88	68	67½	67¾
1	Chi I&L 6s 47	25½	25½	25½
9	Chi I&L 5s 66	10¾	10½	10½
110	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10	9¾	9¾
758	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅞	2½	2¾
1	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	CM&SP 4½s 89C	39½	39½	39½
30	CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¾	39¼	39¼
30	Chi&NW 6½s 36	29	28¾	29
139	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24¾	24½	24⅝
1	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
170	Chi&NW 4½s 5⅛s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Chi&NW gm 4½s '87	24	24	24
12	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	15⅞	15⅞
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
103	Chi&NW 4s '87	23⅝	23½	23½
10	Chi&NW 4s'87 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
26	Chi&NW 3½s '87	23½	22⅝	23⅛
10	Chi Ry 5s '27	44	43⅞	44
23	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	12¾	12½	12½
51	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅞	2½	2¾
33	CRI&P 4s '88	20	17⅜	20
36	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	12	11½	11⅝
8	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅞	10¼	10¼
5	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1	Ch On Sta 3½s '63	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	94¾	94½	94⅝
30	Choc Okl&G 5s '52	15	14½	15
1	Cin Un Term 3⅜s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	112	112	112
28	CCC&StL 4½s '77	59⅛	59	59⅛
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	55	55	55
12	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105¼	105	105¼
24	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89⅜	89½	89¼
18	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	78⅝	79
14	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	71½	71	71½
462	Colo&So 4s 80	26	24⅜	25
2	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	ColumbiaG 5s '52 May	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	ColumbiaG5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	ComlMack inc '69 ww	38¾	38	38
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s 90	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	ComwlthEd cv 3½s '58	113½	113½	113½
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104½	104¾
2	Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	25	25	25
1	Con Rys 4s '56	25	24¾	25
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16½	16½	16½
8	Cuba RR 7½s 46	18	17⅞	18
10	Cuba RR 5s 52	19	19	19
11	Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97	97¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Dayton P&L 3s 70	104	103¾	103¾
71	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	52⅝	53¼
2	D & R G 4½s 36	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
16	D & R G 4s 36	117⅛	117½	117¾
24	D & R G West 5s 55	2¼	2	2¼
76	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2	1⅞	2
51	D & R G West 5s 78	113¼	111¼	111¼
32	Det Ed 3s 70	103⅛	103⅛	103½
9	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	102⅝	103
24	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21½	20⅝	21½
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99	99	99
71	Erie rfg 5s 67	23½	23⅛	23⅜
40	Erie rfg 5s 75	23⅜	23	23⅜
4	Erie 1st 4s 96	87½	87½	87½
11	Erie gen lien 4s 96	51¼	50½	50¾
1	Erie & Jer 6s 55	89½	89½	89½
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1	Fed Lt & Tr 5s 54 B	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5	Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102½	102½	102½
3	FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
20	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅜	9½	9½
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9	9	9
2	Fonda, J&G 2-4s '82 ct	2	2	2
15	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90⅛	89¾	89¾
5	Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	22	21½	22
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Gt Nor 5s '73	101	101	101
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	93¾	94
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102½	102⅝
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
4	Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	84	84	84
2	Gt Nor 2¾s '61	102½	102¼	102¼
2	G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
7	Gulf M&N 5s '50	87	86¾	87
7	Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	69⅞	69¾	69¾
16	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	42	41¾	42
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
13	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	103	103	103
18	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30	29½	30¼
12	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45¾	45¼	45½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
12	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Ill Cen 3½s '52	42	41⅞	42
15	Ill Cen 4s '52	43½	43¼	43¼
46	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	44⅝	44¾
39	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44⅝	44¾
11	Ill Cen 5s '55	53	52¾	53
73	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
68	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¼	44	44½
7	Inland Stl 3s '61	103	103	103
4	Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100	99½	100
4	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16¼	15¾	16¼
54	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛
14	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15¼	15	15¼
17	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47	46½	47
12	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84⅛	84	84⅛
4	Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¼	103¾
15	Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103	103
2	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	90	90	90
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	45¼	45	45
21	Int T&T 5s '55	47½	47	47½
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¾	1⅜	1⅝
3	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	53⅜	53¾	53¾
3	KCFt&Mem 4s 36	44	43⅞	44
13	KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	43	43	43
1	K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
6	K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
3	K C Term 4s 60	108½	-08½	108½
3	Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	80¼	80¼	80¼
25	Kresge Found 3s 50	103⅛	103	103⅛
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	61¾	61½	61¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	60⅜	60	60⅜
3	Lac Gas 5s 43	95	95	95
14	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Lib & NY 4s 45	41	41	41
20	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	68½	68⅜	68½
1	Leh Val Coal 6s 43st	89	89	89
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Leh Val Term 5s 54	47¾	47¼	47¾
2	Leh NY 4½s 50	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
43	Leh Val 5s 2003 st	35	33⅞	34½
59	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	30¼	30¾
88	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	28½	29¼
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	124½	124½	124½
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	123¼	123¼	123¼
6	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86	85⅞	86
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105¾	105¼	105¼
100	Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	Louis&N 1st4s2003	94½	94½	94½
1	Louis⁷s&N 3¾s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
1	Maine Cen 4s 43	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1	Maine Cen 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
2	Manati Sug 4s 57	35	35	35
1	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	77	77	77
65	McKess&Rob 5½s 50	110¼	109¾	109¾
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	67	67	67
3	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	36½	36½	36½
3	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	22	22	22
7	M&StL cn 5s'34 ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6	M & St L 4s'49	3	2⅞	3
5	MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	4	4	4
11	MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	12½	12½	12½
25	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	12¾	12	12
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Mo-Ill 5s'59	85	85	85
77	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	30⅝	29⅝	29¾
44	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	10⅜	10	10⅜
23	M-K-T 4½s'78	27⅝	27	27
38	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	28¾	27½	27¾
63	M-K-Tex 4s'68 B	26½	25½	25¾
32	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1½	1⅜	1½
10	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	24⅝	24½	24⅝
1	Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
101	Mo Pac 5s'77	24	23¾	24¼
3	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	25	25	25
43	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	25⅜	25¼	25¼
82	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	24½	24	24¼
46	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
115	Mor & Essex 5s'55	40½	39⅞	40½
134	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36½	35⅞	36½
18	Mor&Essex 3½s' 2000	42⅝	42	42⅝
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s'60	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5	Natl Supply 3¾s'54	104½	104½	104½
3	NJ Pow & Lt 4½s'63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106	106
25	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	70	69½	70
6	N Orl Term 4s 53	74	73¾	73¾
21	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43½	42¾	43
1	NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	36½	36½	36½
2	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40½	40½	40½
41	NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¼	67½	67¾
138	NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60½	60⅝
26	NYC cn 4s 98	67⅜	67	67¼
14	NYC cv 3¼s 52	64	63⅜	63⅝
14	NYC & Hr 4s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	NYC&HR 3½s 97	87½	87	87
8	NY Chi & StL 6s 50	84½	84½	84½
10	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74	74	74
101	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62⅝	63
1	NY2Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	67	67	67
10	NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62	62
3	NY Gas E&P 5s 48	121	121	121
43	NY G El H&P 4s 49	114¾	114½	114½
40	NY LackW 4½s 73	57¼	57	57¼
15	NY Lack¾W 4s 73A	53	52¾	53
36	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	27½	27½
23	NYNH&H cli 6s 40	45¼	45	45
19	NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¼	26¾	27
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
16	NYNH&H 4s 56	27	26½	26¾
10	NYNH&H 4s 57	61	61	61
3	NYNH&H 3½s 54	26	26	26

Cotton Consumption Highest in History

By the Associated Press

Domestic cotton consumption is at the highest level in the nation's history and defense orders accounts for only between 5 and 10 per cent of total buying, Charles K. Everett, Director of Merchandising of the Cotton Textile Institute, told the Boston Retail Trade Board and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Recalling that five years ago "many were resigned to an annual domestic consumption of 6,000,000 bales or less," Mr. Everett said that consumption during the 1940-41 crop year apparently will exceed 9,000,000 bales "and mills today are operating at the rate of 10,000,000-bale-a-year consumption."

He predicted that national cotton week, May 16-24, will "give greater impetus to domestic cotton consumption than any single merchandising event ever staged."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 1

	Europe†		
Sterling	Today	Prev.Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03¾	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2061
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0718
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2000
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2465	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0535	*
Sts. Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4751	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8500	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film

NEW YORK (AP)—Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation reported for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 28 a consolidated net loss of $517,336 after providing a reserve for foreign assets of $2,800,000. This compared with 1939's net profit of $4,140,000 after foreign exchange adjustments, equal to $4.48 a preferred share.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
19	Australia 5s'55	60½	60⅛	60⅛
2	Australia 4½s'56	51½	51½	51½
2	Australia 7s'57	6½	6¼	6½
1	Brazil 8s'41	19	19	19
3	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½	16½
3	Brazil C Rv El 7s'52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Brisbane 6s'50	62	62	62
7	Buen A 4¾s'77	47⅜	47	47
15	Canada 4s'60	93	92¼	93
6	Canada 3¼s'61	85	85	85
14	Canada 3s'68	83	82¾	83
7	Canada 3s'67	82¾	82½	82¾
19	Canada 2½s'45	93¾	93¼	93¾
5	Canada 2¼s'44	95½	95½	95½
1	Chile 6s'61 Feb	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
12	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34	34	34
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	34	34	34
3	Copenhag 4½s 53	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Cuba 5½s 45	74¾	74¾	74¾
6	Denmark 5s 42	44	43½	43⅞
3	Denmark 4½s 62	45	45	45
3	Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	GerGovt 5½s 65 unst	5½	5½	5½
25	Japan 5½s 65	65	65	65
30	Japan 5½s 65	45	44¼	45
2	Met Water 5½s 50	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	Mex 6s asd 33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Mex 5s asd 45	5¼	5½	5¼
5	Mex 4s asd 54	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5	Minas Ger 6½s 59	9½	9½	9½
6	N Sou Wales 5s 58	64½	64½	64½
4	Orient Dev 6s 53	40	39½	40
10	Orient Dev 5½s 58	37½	37½	37½
1	Paulista Ry 7s 42	70	70	70
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	7	7	7
11	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅞	6¾	6¾
2	Poland 8s 50	4½	4½	4½
2	Queensld 7s 41	93	92½	93
2	Sao Paulo City 6½s 57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5	Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	51	51	51
2	Sydney 5½s 55	62½	62½	62½
3	Taiwan El P 5½s 71	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
24	Tokyo City 5½s 61	47½	47½	47½
8	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44	43½	44
2	Yokohama 6s 61	48¼	48¼	48¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 9,987,000; previous day, 15,524,100; week ago, 8, 203,250; year ago, 7,006,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	5	5	5
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	99	99	99
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	136

Turkey to Call Up New Troops for Defense

ANKARA, Turkey, April 1 (AP)—Turkey soon will call up youths in the classes of 1924, 1925, and 1926 in unspecified districts for training, it was learned unofficially yesterday.

The Greek Ambassador to Turkey talked for an hour yesterday with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu. Yugoslav, British, and Greek diplomats here have had steady contact with the Turkish Government for the past few days.

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the success of Turkish armies in the fight for independence, an announcer of the official radio station expressed the wish that all armies "which today are fighting for freedom will have the same success."

Soviet Attitude

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP)—Pravda, the Communist Party organ, said today that Soviet Russia had not sent congratulations to Yugoslavia, but explained that "perhaps the Soviet Government forgot to do so or did not think of it."

"Undoubtedly the Yugoslav people have a glorious past," it said. "A people worthy of their glorious past deserve congratulations and if such congratulations occurred there would be nothing unusual."

This statement was contained in a two-column article denying a Belgrade report that Soviet congratulations had been sent to Yugoslavia.

'Guardian of Peace'

BERLIN, April 1 (AP)—Germany considers itself responsible for peace in Southeast Europe, including Yugoslavia, but the time to enforce peace has not yet arrived, in the view of semi-official quarters here.

"One could not go wrong," declared the commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close Foreign Office connections, "in assuming that Germany in every respect holds fast to the basic conceptions of Southeastern politics in the light of the ideology of the three-power pact and holds herself responsible for peace, law and order in Southeast Europe."

Dienst aus Deutschland insisted that clarification of the situation "is not to be expected from Berlin, but must be accomplished in Belgrade."

American Embassy In Rome Guarded

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 1

Steel-helmeted troops were stationed around the United States Embassy today, presumably as protection against possible demonstrations.

Similar action was taken at the Yugoslav Legation, where, in addition, some streets were blocked off.

While there was a considerable number of troops in the vicinity of the United States Embassy, they were less conspicuous than at the Yugoslav Legation, being drawn up mostly along side streets.

Hitler's 'Defeat'

ISTANBUL, April 1 (AP)—Turkish newspapers expressed belief today that Germany would lose the war because of the Balkan situation.

The newspaper Vatan declared in an editorial:

"Germany will lose the second World War sooner than expected, not by reason of American aid and the British Navy but chiefly because of her great error in miscalculating the will to independence of some small Balkan nations."

The newspaper Yeni Sabah said:

"Hitler promised that by early spring he would conquer the British. The air attack on England failed. The attempt to conquer the Balkans has failed. . . . It begins to look as if England this spring will destroy Germany, not Germany who will destroy England."

Ikdam said:

"The Germans will not fight in the Balkans until they have exhausted every diplomatic means to gain their end."

The newspaper Tan declared:

"Desperate German attempts have been made to play on Serb and Croat enmity, but Vice Premier Vlatko Matchek was too wise and good a man to be fooled by this maneuver. In any event, the Serbs control the army and will resist German interference with Yugoslav liberty."

Nazi Protests Ignored

Continued from Page 1

are moving to hold the 875 Axis seamen for deportation proceedings on charges of having overstayed the 60-day period of grace allowed alien seamen in American ports.

Significantly, no action is believed planned against any of the men aboard the Danish ships, there having been no sabotage attempts on these vessels. Officials here emphasized the "co-operative spirit" shown by the Danes in connection with their ships, while an official at the Danish Legation said that no protest had been launched and none was contemplated.

Compensation Expected

A speedy agreement with the Danes on compensation for and disposition of the ships is expected. There is, in fact, a strong beliet that the Danes actually welcome the American action as making possible the ships' sale without giving the Germans a chance to accuse them of having sold them voluntarily.

The action against the French ships is believed to foreshadow additional moves in regard to the 10 Baltic and four Danish ships which have not yet been acted upon. The United States has hesitated over the Esthonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian ships out of regard for the Soviet Union, which has laid claim to the vessels following Russia's swallowing of the three small Baltic Nations.

Meanwhile, a wave of ship seizures seems imminent in Latin America, where German and Italian crews already have begun attempts to scuttle some of their ships.

A responsible source at the Mexican Navy Ministry said that orders had been issued to marines and custom guards at Vera Cruz and Tampico to place 12 German and Italian ships in "protective custody."

One German and one Italian ship already have been burned by their crews in Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, while three Italian tankers and a German freighter were wrecked at Puerto Cabellas, Venezuela. Three other Italian tankers have been taken over by Venezuelan authorities. In Callao, Peru, two German ships have been destroyed, whereas Cuban authorities managed to seize the Italian freighter Recca.

Chile has seized a small number of vessels in order to carry its war-restricted trade, while a number of Argentine officials have admitted that seizure and utilization of alien-registry vessels in Argentine ports are under study.

All these seizures are expected to redound to the advantage of Great Britain as facilitating shipments between Latin American and British possessions and between Latin America and Britain's "arsenal" in the United States.

Nazi Hits Seizure

BERLIN, April 1 (AP)—A German Government spokesman charged today that "the law has been solemnly suspended" in the United States, but explained he was not yet authorized to make a strictly official declaration concerning American seizure of Axis merchant ships.

In taking the vessels into custory and detaining the crews, the cials committed a double illegal action.

He contended that the United States antisabotage law of 1917, on which the action was based, was aimed at protection of American wharves and waters, and said damaging of the engines of the Axis freighters by their crews didn't hurt anything but the private property of the ship owners.

A man, he said, is not allowed to fire his own house, but may smash the heating system to his heart's desire.

Also illegal, said the spokesman, is detention of the crews. This he described as an absolute impairment of human rights.

Axis Ships Afire

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 1 (AP)—Fires broke out simultaneously early today on three Italian and one German ship in Puerto Cabello and hours later the conflagrations were still uncontrolled.

Fleeing Ships Seen

LIMA, Peru, April 1 (AP)—Peruvian planes scouting the Pacific for the German merchantmen Muenchen and Hermonthis, which fled Callao, were reliably reported to have found the ships 110 miles off shore. What action the Peruvian Government planned was not known.

President Weighs Steps

Continued from Page 1

legislation to eliminate strikes in defense industries. No specific conclusions were announced, if they were reached.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, disclosed that the conference went into the labor situation at some length but declined to say whether Mr. Roosevelt displayed anxiety over the strife in defense industries.

Senator Barkley added that he did not expect antistrike legislation to reach the Senate this session because the "National Mediation Board is doing a fine job."

Later, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, who also attended the conference at the White House, said the President indicated that the future use of the Axis and Danish ships seized two days ago has not yet been determined. He said that many of them were in bad shape through sabotage.

In expounding his proposal in the Senate to establish a "safety zone" for shipping to the limits of Western Hemisphere Atlantic waters, Senator Pepper asserted that "we have a perfect right to set up safety zones around our shores."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (P), of Wisconsin, told reporters he would "fight any suggestions that we convoy merchant ships." He expressed doubt, however, whether "Congress will be allowed to say anything about it."

Ontario Promises Pulpwood Trade Fair Treatment

TORONTO, April 1 (CP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario assured a delegation of independent pulpwood exporters and their United States customers yesterday that there is little likelihood at present that pulpwood exports will be cut off.

The delegation asked for the conference because of concern over reports that such action might be contemplated. Representatives of American mills told the Premier that they did not question any action by the Government in this respect, but they asked for consideration to enable them to arrange for supplies from another source in event Canadian supplies are stopped.

Mr. Hepburn said if it ever became necessary to change the present policy, ample notification would be given.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; $40; all transportation. En. 2-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

I AM offering to discriminating buyers real values to settle the estate of Clara Graves Snow; custom-built colonial dining-room set, Circassian walnut exterior, mahogany lined; custom-built sun-room wicker set consisting of 12 pieces; beautiful colonial hall cloth; 11x15 reproduction Oriental mosque prayer rug; Governor Winthrop desk and others. For appointment, telephone Marblehead 0662 or write THOMAS B. SNOW, Administrator 42 Smith Street, Marblehead, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

FURNITURE shop needs first-class repair man for two or three days weekly. CARL W. SCHWABE, Chelsea 3-7458, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive section, large sunny room; private lavatory; use of garage; game room; country surroundings; near city. Asp. 7518.

N. Y. C., 303 W. 80th St. (4-W)—Homelike surroundings; students, business people; single, double; running water; private family; privileges; $5.00 up.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt. $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C. — Attractive front room, $5.50; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 231 W. 69 (63)—Light, comfortable, homelike; $6-$8; meals if desired; elevator. SU. 7-7493.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Will engage 2 reliable women, permanent position; requirements average intelligence, neatness, references; commission basis. 1021 Baltimore Trust Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man beyond draft age, 17 years' buying experience in piece goods and domestics, but willing to handle other lines, wishes to make connection with small progressive concern; free to locate anywhere. Write Box C-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK, catering large gatherings; wide experience; excellent references; American; $75.00; vicinity Boston, New York. Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion desires position, assist light housekeeping; references. Write Box V-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY bookkeeper seeking position, 20 years' diversified experience. PLaza 3-1507. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STORES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Store 18x63 at 231 East Flagler St., excellent location, brokers protected, apply on premises or owner Louis Lober, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Travelling Companions! Phone 51860
A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH-McLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129 Rose Street (near Castle Street).

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler. Tel. Milfield 217.

SCOTLAND, GALLOWAY — Farmhouse accommodation April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McClymont, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

E. PRICE & CO., 9, High St., Hanley, S. O. T. Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fertilisers and Garden Requisites.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, evacuated to South Cornwall; beautifully situated; inclusive board residence from 3½ gns. per week; personal supervision. Further particulars apply MISS STRUTT, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. Telephone Mawnan Smith 30.

London, 'BEAUMONT,' 17, Princes Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water every room from 45/-.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tites, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5
WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 37/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 3679.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa (Continued.)

ENGLAND

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites, Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephone in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. This modern hotel offers you a convenient and delightful home during the present emergency.
A. R. P. provided for. Write for Tariff
Tel. BAY 1401. Grams. FORTEEOTEL

London **SUSSEX CHAMBERS**
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington KEN. 7897 — 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON
Dowlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2212
Where peace and beauty still remain
WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859.

SWITZERLAND

Privat-Pension "Bergli" Weesen
Das "Idyll am Walensee"
Grosser Park an herrlicher Lage. Auf Wunsch Diätküche. Prospekt durch. Familie Max Springli
Telefon 4.51.01. (Private Hotel).

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's DRAPERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GENUINE BESPOKE TAILORING
by
OSWALD TATE
28, Richmond Terrace
PRE-WAR QUALITY MATERIALS

WALSH'S
First-Class
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING
EUGENE Permanent Waving (and all other methods). Sole licensee in Lancashire for CHRISTY NATURAL WAVE CUT
7, Preston New Road Tel. 5923

BLACKPOOL

13, Clifton Street, Blackpool.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

MISS F. L. SPRING
EXCLUSIVE GOWNS,
COATS and MILLINERY
Fur Coats and Furs a Speciality
9, Queen St.
Blackpool Phone 3114

BOLTON

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.
13, Market Street, Manchester.

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25 Corporation Street
34 Knowsley Street
36 Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete House Furnisher
Carpet Warehouseman
33-35 Corporation St. and Market Hall
Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 2977

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	P	P	I	N			C	H	A	R	O	N	
A	C	I	D		A			R		N	A	V	E	
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A	N	G	E	L	S			L	I	V	E	R	Y	

England

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING WOOLLENS FOR DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
Although war-time restrictions on the activities of the Textile Home Trade have curtailed both the quantity and variety of the Woollen Fabrics for which we have been so well known for over a hundred years, you will have no difficulty in choosing cloths which are distinctive in design, quality and value from our present stocks. In your own interests, however, you are advised to shop early.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Leegrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractors
8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Full-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. ● We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
SUMMER FROCKS
3 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

PIANOS AND RADIO
Agents for all the Best Makers
Read, Franklin, & Heywood Ltd.
56, The Rock, Bury, Lancashire, Tel. 624

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

DONCASTER

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
6, High Street, Doncaster.
19, Jameson Street, Hull.

HALIFAX

KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
"BUY NOW"
Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds. 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Winceyette, plain colours. 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
KENSINGTON HOUSE,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
Telephone 4138.
ARTHUR FARRAR

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY (HALIFAX) LTD.
Exclusive Furs 37, Commercial St.
Model Coats, Suits and Gowns Halifax
Bridal Ensembles 'Phone 2681

Gentlemen's Tailors,
Hosiers and Hatters
Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 3854

W. GRIME & SON
10, Silver St., Halifax
Have a choice selection of Ladies' Bags and Purses, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets, etc. All the latest up-to-date styles including "REVELATIONS" and "ZIP" Hold-Alls
TEL. 2996

"Flowers for All Occasions"
CHOICE FLORAL DESIGNS
at Moderate Prices
"Send Your Friends Our Flowers"
HOLROYD BROS.
(Francis Street Corner)
197, Gibbet Street, Halifax Tel. 4657

England

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General
Provision Stores
Restaurant Cafe
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

PARKER'S
GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

Wm. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household
and Fancy Linens
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2586

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers
Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Recovered
Bedding Remade
77, Station Parade
Under the Verandah Ring 4889

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams
"Bouquets Hudd"

IRVIN BROOK LTD.
Especially invite you to visit their showrooms to see the latest ideas in
FURS
FUR COATS
GOWNS
KNITWEAR
MILLINERY, etc.
27, John William St. Tel. 505

H. ROBINSON & SON
High-Class Grocer
Cloth Hall St. and
Westbourne Rd. Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

HULL

Oxtoby & Johnson Ltd.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
LICENSED DEALERS IN GAME
Tel. 34615
36 Waterworks Street

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437 ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate, Kendal
Westmoreland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	76 Chapel St.	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
233 Dewsbury Road	"		
5 Malvern Road	"		
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
474 Roundhay Road	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

England

LEEDS (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26651

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kendall
77 Branches THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.
29, Bridge Street Row, Chester.
76, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Stret
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128 St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

FINLEY & BABER
New Stock of Footwear just delivered at new address
28/32, ST. ANN ST.
MANCHESTER. *Also at Buxton*

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Keep in Step With Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING STREET MANCHESTER

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery, Greeting Cards for All Occasions, All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

England

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MIDDLESBROUGH

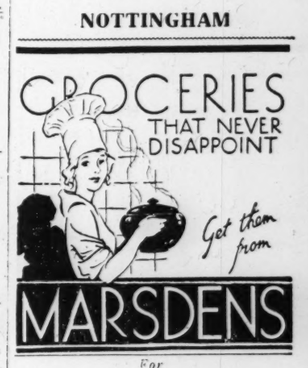
Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Mens Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, LTD.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
WEDDING PRESENTS and BRIDEMAID'S GIFTS
Give Gifts that Last
WATCHMAKER TO THE ADMIRALTY

NOTTINGHAM



For
BEST HOUSE
COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

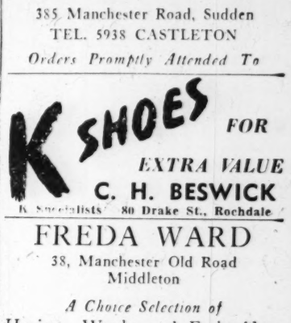
FREDA WARD
38, Manchester Old Road
Middleton
A Choice Selection of
Hosiery, Wools, and Embroidery Materials, also Fancy Goods

SCARBOROUGH

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
83, Newborough, Scarborough.
15, Coney Street, York.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

Hairdressing, etc., Permanent Waving, Manicure, Beauty Preparations.
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers Pinstone St.
Tel. 25826

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING
and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
C-2
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued.)

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186. WHITMAN ROAD

SHREWSBURY

77 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
11. Coppenhall Terrace, Crewe.

SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment. Light Luncheons. Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4986
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability
PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

IT'S JUST COME CLEAN, SWEET and WHITE FROM THE
ST. MARGARET'S LAUNDRY LTD.
82, A, VIRGINIA STREET TEL. 4098
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

STOCKPORT

Chatterions, DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport.
STO. 2650

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for Portland, Bective, Diana, Mascot Footwear.
PHONE STO. 4727

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
GREETING CARDS
WEDDING STATIONERY
Fountain Pens are Our Speciality
Repairs on the Premises
Circulating Library
14, Bridge St., Stockport, Tel. Sto. 4301.

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME
The Smart Men's Shop
ALFRED S. DAVIS
Sutherland House, Piccadilly, Hanley
(Phone 5153, S. O. T.)
Agents for
JAEGER, BURBERRY'S BRAEMAR, CHRISTY'S

Maison Louvre
"Always the Exclusive"
69, Piccadilly, Hanley
(Tel.: Stoke-on-Trent 5094)
Specialising in Gowns, Coats and Millinery Modes

WAKEFIELD

"MAYBELLE'S"

Complete Curtain Service
Loose Covers
Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted
FREE OF CHARGE
14 LITTLE WESTGATE

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 Established 1772

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats. Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868

Scotland

EDINBURGH

LADIES' TAILOR and FURRIER
Costumes for Spring
Fit guaranteed. Own material made up. We specialize in remaking old Fur Coats into smart Swagger Coats with small collar.
ROBERT BOA
9, Atholl Place Phone 22939

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

Exclusive Knitwear
by MONTGOMERY
The Knitwear Specialists
117, GEORGE STREET
Let us make your Knitwear to your own measurements in exclusive designs.

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made Confectionery
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

THE CREE SALON
142, George Street, Edinburgh
Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving Experts
TEL. 25701

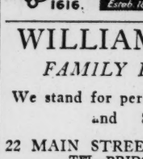
KENNETH F. GIBB
Umbrellas—Dog Requisites
85 Shandwick Place
Telephone 26332
opposite Stafford Street
Umbrellas, Sports Seats, Riding Crops, etc.

GLASGOW

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street,
'Phone: Douglas 2389

CARPETS
Plain carpets specially made for abroad cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICES
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft.x7 ft.6 in. £7.10.- for £5.12.6
12 ft.x9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS. SCOTCH SEED POTATOES. ALL GARDEN MANURES. TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)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Homeward Bound

Daily Quotation

Serene will be our days and bright,
And happy will our nature be
When love is an unerring light,
And joy its own security.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Did You Ever Wonder

Why it is said that the poinsettia is not a real flower?

The poinsettia actually has a rather inconspicuous flower framed in striking bright-red bracts or leaves, which some mistake for flower petals.

How long it takes for an iceberg to melt?

The time required for an iceberg to melt and disappear varies, of course, with the size and shape of the ice formation, and the temperatures of air and water to which it is exposed. Many icebergs last for years, and it is stated by some authorities that icebergs have been known to linger for as much as 200 years.

How far a single bee would have to fly to gather enough nectar to make a pound of honey?

It has been estimated that a bee would fly a distance equal to almost two complete trips around the earth's equator in the process of gathering nectar for one pound of honey.

Who erected the zero milestone in Washington, D. C.?

The zero milestone, marking the "point for measurement of distances from Washington on the highways of the United States," was erected by the Lee Highway Association.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

O taste and see the LORD *is good: blessed is the man that trusteth in him.*—PSALMS 34:8.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Sobranje?
2. The Sea of Galilee?
3. The CMTC?
4. The place where Oliver Cromwell defeated the Royalists?
5. Pemba Island?
6. The college from which Woodrow Wilson graduated?
7. The Key of the Mediterranean?
8. The direction from which Boreas blows?
9. Nagasaki?
10. The country invaded on Oct. 28, 1940?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Things Money Can't Buy

Money can't buy a clear conscience—square dealing is the price tag.

Money can't buy happiness—happiness is a mental attitude and one may be as happy in a cottage as in a mansion.

Money can't buy sunsets, songs of wild birds and the music of the wind in the trees—these are as free as the air we breathe.

Money can't buy inward peace—peace is the result of a constructive philosophy of life.

Money can't buy character—character is what we are when we are alone with ourselves in the dark.—The Associated Dispatcher.

Three World Empires

Can you name the Three World Empires (all of them mentioned in the Bible) which are suggested by the following questions?

I.

1. Following the patriarchal period of Israel's history, this empire held the chosen people long in slavery.
2. An army sent in pursuit of them, when they sought to escape, was overwhelmed in the Red Sea.
3. In the troubled centuries that followed, its kings were frequently Israel's allies and as often her enemies.
4. One of its cities later became a center of Jewish (and Christian) culture and in it the "Septuagint" translation of the Old Testament was made.

II.

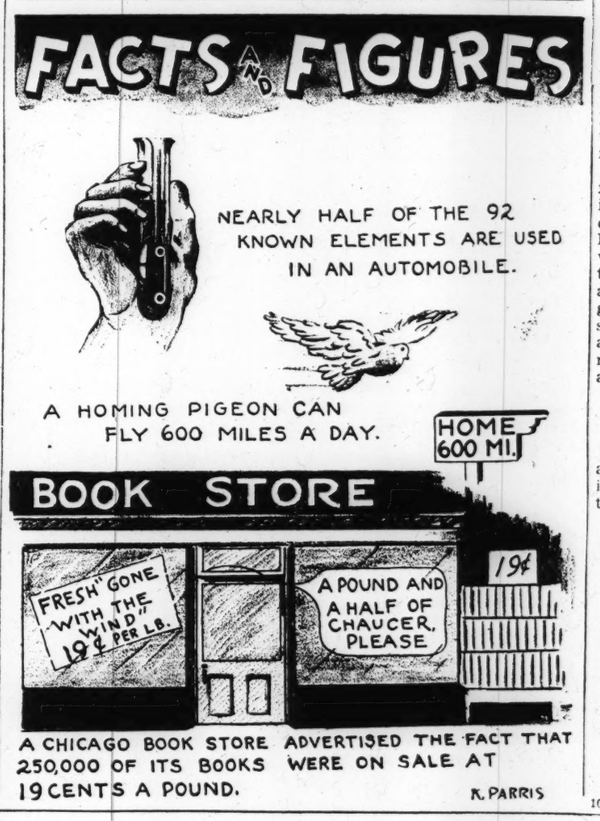
1. In the Bible narratives (as contrasted with secular history) it is referred to only by the name of its capital city.
2. It is repeatedly denounced by the prophets, especially Jeremiah.
3. It overthrew Jerusalem and carried the people of the southern kingdom into a captivity of seventy years' duration.
4. Its name came to be a synonym for wealth, luxury and debauchery.

III.

1. The Old Testament contains no mention of it.
2. It is one of the three nations of antiquity (the others being the Greeks and Hebrews) to which our modern civilization owes most.
3. The Apostle Paul addressed one of his letters to its citizens.
4. In our own time an effort is being made to re-establish it, as an empire.

Answers

1. Egypt. 2. Babylonia. 3. Rome.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R. PARRIS

Little Chauncey

"Mater is going to buy me a lollypop—true or false?"

Daily Anecdote

Where's the Basket?

A Scotsman appreciates a compliment as much as anybody, but he is not always willing to admit it.

Once when Queen Victoria was on her way to Balmoral, the owner of a fine vineyard near Perth sent a basket of his first hothouse grapes, to be handed, with his compliments, into the royal carriage.

Promptly there came a letter from the Queen, not only thanking him for his gift, but highly complimenting him upon his fruit. Realizing how pleased his gardener would be at such a compliment, he took the note down to the vinery and proudly handed it to him. The gardener took the note, read it slowly and painstakingly, reflected a few moments, and then dourly remarked, "She disna say onythin' aboot sendin' back the basket."

Household Hint

For home efficiency and comfort, a good height for writing desk tops is 30 to 31 inches, and for dining tables 33 to 35 inches.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The national assembly or parliament of Bulgaria: elected for five years, it may be dissolved at any time by the King.
2. Northeastern Palestine.
3. The Citizen's Military Training Camps in the United States, which during the summer months train men between 17 and 29.
4. Marston Moor, Yorkshire, England, on July 2, 1644.
5. A coral island northeast of Zanzibar Island; it is controlled by Britain.
6. Princeton University, in 1879.
7. Gibraltar; because of its commanding position at the entrance to the sea.
8. Boreas is the north wind.
9. A seaport in southwestern Kyushu Island, Japan.
10. Greece was invaded by Italy.

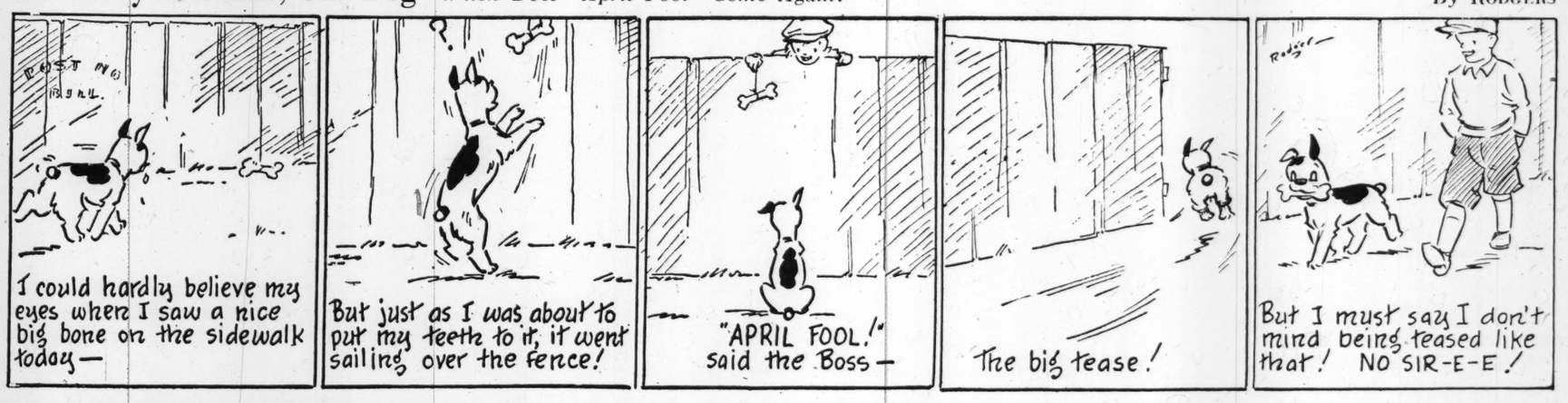
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost Impossible*

By LE PELLEY

OUR BOAT IS GONE!
NOT A TRACE OF IT!
WE'D BETTER TELL THE PROFESSOR!
THE BOAT.. GONE?!
IT MAY HAVE DRIFTED
WE SHOULD START A SEARCH.. AT ONCE
COULDN'T HAVE SUNK OR WE'D STILL SEE IT IN THAT SHALLOW WATER... THERE'S BEEN NO WIND... NO STRONG TIDE! IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BOAT TO DRIFT AWAY... STILL. IT'S GONE!

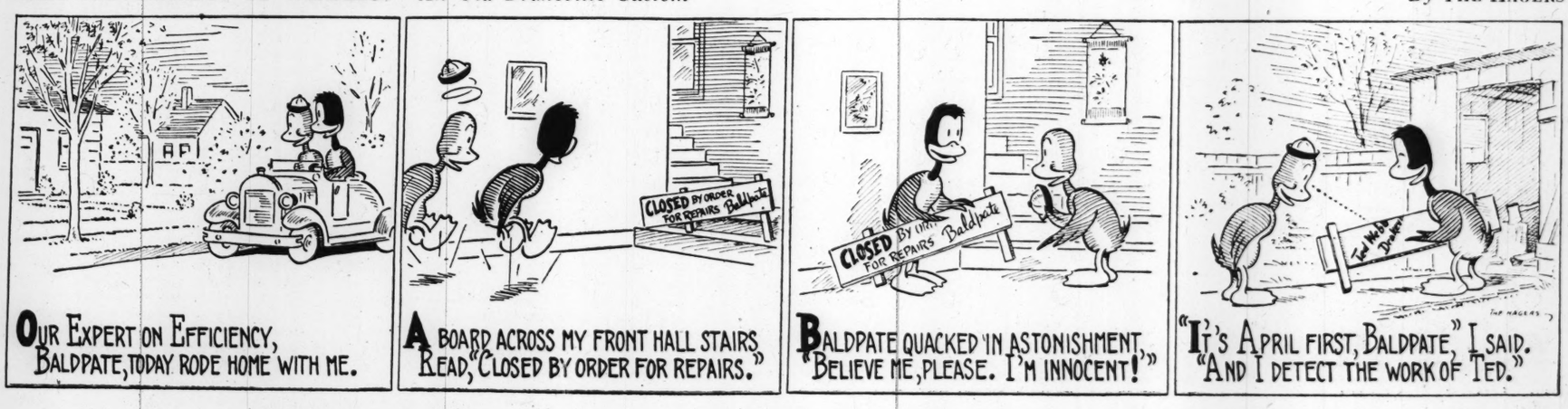
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*When Does "April Fool" Come Again?*

By RODGERS


I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw a nice big bone on the sidewalk today—
But just as I was about to put my teeth to it, it went sailing over the fence!
"APRIL FOOL!" said the Boss—
The big tease!
But I must say I don't mind being teased like that! NO SIR-E-E!

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Old Drakeville Custom*

By THE HAGERS


OUR EXPERT ON EFFICIENCY, BALDPATE, TODAY RODE HOME WITH ME.
A BOARD ACROSS MY FRONT HALL STAIRS READ, "CLOSED BY ORDER FOR REPAIRS."
CLOSED BY ORDER FOR REPAIRS Baldpate
BALDPATE QUACKED IN ASTONISHMENT, "BELIEVE ME, PLEASE. I'M INNOCENT!"
"IT'S APRIL FIRST, BALDPATE," I SAID. "AND I DETECT THE WORK OF TED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moderation's Middle Way

America today is a picture of men striving mightily; of men and women laboring with might and main, with skilled fingers, with trained intellects, with eagerness and zeal to help make America strong, to throw its weight into the balances of democracy, to build toward a better world of tomorrow.

This is the picture; yet we do not see it whole because there are smudges here and there, unfinished spots that blemish the canvas. What are the smudges, the ugly spots? They are strikes, they are profiteering, they are expressions of indifference, sloth, bungling, selfishness, distrust, and shortsightedness in the national effort —or lack of effort.

While 1940 was relatively a year of few strikes, 1941 may present a very different scene unless such agencies as the Federal Conciliation Service and the newly organized National Defense Labor Mediation Board can settle disturbances which are increasingly interfering with the flow of matériel.

Conciliation ended the Bethlehem and Cambria steel strikes and the Defense Mediation Board has won quick agreements to work while negotiating further in the four strikes—Harvester, Vanadium, Cyclops Steel, and Condenser Corporation — turned over to it last week.

But in the Allis-Chalmers strike, which has tied up $45,000,000 of defense orders for ten weeks, the Knox-Knudsen demand for reopening seems to have hardened union opinion and for the first time there has been police action. Failure of the soft-coal miners and owners to agree on a new contract has stopped 80 per cent of the Nation's bituminous production. The President's virtual demand that the 400,000 miners involved remain at work expresses public feeling that stoppages in defense work cannot be permitted. But dozens of other disputes are threatened all over the Nation.

These troubles vary greatly. Yet many have one common denominator and therefore, in the broad sense, one common remedy. The common denominator in a majority of current disputes is the suspicion or belief that the employer is getting a vastly increased profit, a disproportionate share of the payment for defense, or simply an amount of money or power which labor could share if it made demands.

The need is in the first instance for business to show that it has clean hands, and in the second instance for labor to show that it has a capacity for reasonableness. Pledges have been given that contracts are being let at a minimum of profit and that war taxes will take a large slice of any gains that are made. But business and Government should welcome investigations or publicity which will assure the greatest possible equality of sacrifice all round.

The great majority of industrialists are co-operating loyally and unselfishly. The same is true of the great body of labor. Fair-minded employers and conscientious craftsmen know they operate as a team. Each must have the other. Any distrusts which separate them tend to invite a regime that would be worse than either might fear at the hands of the other.

Yet it is not fear that should be considered. Men too long have tried to conquer one fear with a bigger fear or stifle internal animosities with hatred of an external enemy. This war is not being fought for fear or hatred; it is being fought for a vision, a vision of a fairer world. That world and the road to it—democracy's middle way of moderation—rather than the ugly fears of extremes on either side, should focus our attention.

A Little Man Laughing

Maybe you saw him, too. A little man laughing—a fat, jolly little doll of a man in a jewelry shop window, chuckling and grinning and shaking with his whole body in hearty laughter. It is all to advertise a nationally known product. But see how the workaday crowd pauses, to laugh and roar with the little man. . . . A little man laughing . . . and the sunshine spreads . . . cares lift . . . people smile and nod good-humoredly. There are no strangers in this crowd . . . all, all are caught up together in this common enjoyment, of a little man laughing.

"Desperate and Hopeless"

Relations between the Nazis and Yugoslavia are described by Nazi circles as "desperate and hopeless." This evidently is intended to imply a fault on Yugoslavia's part. But the world knows, of course, that the desperate situation of German-Yugoslav affairs today is the direct result of Nazi demands that Yugoslavia surrender the substance of its independence.

Thus the Yugoslav crisis epitomizes the crisis of all Europe. That continent is in a desperate, though not hopeless, state, not because Germans demanded justice for themselves, but because the Nazis demanded that every other people submit its concepts of justice to the measurement of Nazi self-interest, a self-interest which is much narrower than that of the German people.

The Yugoslav crisis further clarifies the positions of this war's two major belligerents toward small nations' rights to neutrality. When the Nazis struck at Denmark and Norway, when they overran the Low Countries, Berlin's explanation of such aggression was that the neutrality of these small States was either being threatened by Britain or violated by the small nations themselves. But so far there has come no charge from Berlin that Yugoslav neutrality was either threatened or violated.

Perhaps Nazi might made it seem unnecessary to apologize; this time the small nation in question was commanded to join the Axis and become a corridor for Axis military operations. Reports from Belgrade and Istanbul indicate that Yugoslavia's new Government asks only to remain neutral. But neutrality is not what the Nazis want of Yugoslavia. That is why the situation there is "desperate and hopeless."

Some day when we complain that the radio offers "too much of a sameness" we might think back to the time, if we remember it, when we had a music box with four very mechanical metal disc records.

Ocean Air Competition

The subsidy of $800,000 approved by a Senate Appropriations Committee to permit American Export Airlines to inaugurate a line from New York to Lisbon keeps open hopes of ending monopoly in transatlantic air service. Though only the first step in the effort to set up a competitive air service between the United States and Europe, the subsidy, if granted, would establish a much-needed balance.

The House of Representatives has so far rejected the plan for a second line, but the need for breaking the ocean air-traffic bottleneck is so great as to warrant reconsideration.

The total appropriation of $1,200,000 would supply two much-needed additional air schedules to Lisbon. Pan American Airways, the established company, would receive $416,000 for a fourth flight weekly while American Export, the newcomer, would receive the balance for a weekly service. The establishment of an additional airline had the approval of the State, War, Navy and Post Office Departments and the Civil Aeronautics Authority which considered it necessary in the light of high national policy.

It is already a matter of record that the transatlantic air service has become an important diplomatic arm. To it is entrusted so much important and urgent mail that at times the Clippers have been able to carry only two passengers. Recently it has become not so much a matter of selling plane seats as of determining who shall occupy them. Unless specially privileged, passengers might make better time by ship.

The great pioneer role that Pan American Airways has played in the development of transoceanic air services should not, however, go unnoticed. The company has conducted its operations virtually as a quasi-official arm of the United States Government. Its Latin-American service is a physical instrument of the "Good Neighbor" policy, while its transpacific service provides the American Navy with a necessary string of bases to the Orient.

All of this pioneering effort is preserved in the terms of the subsidy, which is a substitute for the original plan for a competing American transoceanic service. It provides that American Export's air service shall continue for only 60 days after the end of the European war. It may then make application for renewal, but may touch only at Lisbon and Mediterranean ports in Europe and Africa. Pan American Airways would gain under the plan the exclusive right to the northern route by way of Newfoundland and Eire after the war.

Plans to develop a second string to America's Atlantic air bow should be re-examined.

The Bookshelf

Accent on the Laugh

Three golden threads run through Irvin S. Cobb's whimsical autobiography, EXIT LAUGHING (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.50): If it seems necessary to the rounding out of his story to speak of an unlovely trait of character or a not altogether commendable act, he does not reveal the identity of the person concerned, if the incident might reflect on the individual; he has kind things to say about a number of public figures of recent years who have been the target of bitter criticism; and the humorous stories, with which the book abounds, as often as otherwise make the author the butt of the joke. It is a rare and delightful type of humor whose shafts point backward and have no barbs with which needlessly to wound others.

Other newspapermen have written autobiographies of greater social or historic significance. Lincoln Steffens' 800 pages constitute a narrative of progress in American municipal government. Henry Watterson's two volumes cover the Presidents and their Administrations from Polk to Harding. (And Mr. Cobb, by the way, persists in spelling it "Henri" Watterson.) But "Exit Laughing" is pure entertainment, not without much informative material skillfully and delightfully woven in.

* * *

There are a hundred stories in its over 500 pages: how Cobb, by declining pay in Ford Motor stock for advertising material, refused to make himself a millionaire; the rescue of the foundering derelict, Morgan Robertson, by his fellow writers; how Cobb was given three pay envelopes on the old New York World to conceal the fact that he was the "highest paid reporter in New York"; recollections of that most extraordinary of all city editors, Charles Chapin; the lesson a big department store learned when it tried to censor the World's news columns; anecdotes of several Presidents—of the first Roosevelt, whom everyone called "Teddy," and of Wilson, whom no one ever dreamed of calling "Woody," and of the pitiable Harding, a bewildered man, who knew and confessed his limitations to the newspaper boys; and, probably the finest bit of mixed humor and pathos in the book, the episode of his address to the Negro citizens of Paducah on the valor of one of their number.

Then there was the time, too, that Irvin, at 19, scooped the Chicago staff correspondents covering the capture of a notorious criminal held incommunicado in a Kentucky jail, when the young reporter found an open sesame in the jailer who had been a gunner in his Uncle Bob Cobb's famous Confederate battery. It was this same Uncle Bob whose last letter in 1914 read: "Son, I've finally gone lame. . . . Those infernal Yankees waited more than fifty years to cripple me up but the persistent scoundrels finally did it." He had bought a pair of boots made in Fall River, Massachusetts!

* * *

Mr. Cobb possibly gilds even that "Golden Age" of journalism which he so feelingly depicts, in a style distinctly his. (Today, he says, a newspaper is known by the columnists it keeps.) But his view is not trained backwards; today and its problems are not ignored.

A jacket comment says: "In an 'Author's note' . . . Mr. Cobb takes justifiable pride in having produced an autobiography containing no likeness of the author 'at any age whatsoever.' As the author is responsible only for what is inside the book, the publishers do not feel they have made a liar of him by placing, with the help of Underwood and Underwood, a remarkable likeness on this jacket."

The implication of the author's title is that this will be his last literary effort. That would be a pity. This world never gets enough of its Twains and Rogerses and Cobbs.

M. W. B.

Company

On Choosing "A Song for the Nations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial entitled: "A Song for the Nations" interested me very much. In 1937 I published "Song for Peace." With this I have learned much in connection with international singing and I would like to give you the benefit of my experience. Although this song has been reproduced in eight religious publications and in several National Education Association official State Journals with the endorsement of the national secretary of the N. E. A. and has had a wide international circulation, it is still considered in advance of the times and at the present time, I am sending out no copies except by request.

I thought very strongly that one song could be adopted by all nations, as your editorial suggests, but I do not think so now. In reply to my letter enclosing Song for Peace, I received a very interesting comment from J. L. Mowinckel, the Norwegian conductor, dated Nov. 14, 1938. I quote from it:

> Very kind of you sending me the encouraging cut from Monitor and your beautiful "Song for Peace." I'm not sure however that the melody will go so well here (Norway), it is perhaps a bit too American. Even the Joy-hymn of Beethoven's 9th, which we have tried to propose as an International Brothersong, has not become popular. My opinion is also, that people in community-singing (allsang) as far and as possible shall sing exactly what they themselves like without any propaganda whatsoever from the leader's side. . . . But I am very glad to tell you that people seem to prefer peaceful and joyful songs in moderate National folkstune.

Personally I do not believe that "America" would go over internationally, not outside the British Empire and the United States of America. As your editorial said "Possibly no song tied closely to any nationality will serve the new internationalism." My recommendation for a new song for a "new internationalism" would be as follows: Have an international contest for a lyric expressing the idea of international reconstruction, looking toward lasting peace. The judges may be made up of experts from all nations involved who would give the poems submitted a fair hearing and a just vote. Then the winning poem should be set to the music of each and every nation accepting it as such. Each nation could have a contest for the best setting for the lyric and the winner be published in their own language and music. In this way all nations would be singing the same message, but each in their own tongue and music.

Until the idea of internationalism in its true meaning becomes better understood, this method would have a more educational value than trying to impose one tune on all the nations.

Language has much to do with the type of music the nations express. The principal thing right now, in my opinion, is to get across a simple message, a right concept of international understanding in the most simple and direct way possible to each nation. Therefore, letting each nation have its own language and its own musical expression should help a lot.

Concord, N. H. (Miss) ANITA GRAY LITTLE

"March Music"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many thanks for your several Editorial Page articles on the seasons, the last one being "March Music." They are so beautifully expressed and give one a much greater appreciation of each individual month and its wonders!

I am a New Englander (from Maine) with temporary abode here in California and it is a wonderful country too, but our New England seasons touch my heart strings.

I should also like to express thankfulness for the many articles throughout the paper that help to uplift our thinking and to unfold more of truth.

(MRS.) FRANCES H. RINGWALL

Santa Barbara, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Crusade

By Erwin D. Canham

The "allied" aspect of Britain's war effort, which last autumn seemed pretty much of a euphemism as British leaders and people grimly declared that at last they were on their own, is daily becoming more of a reality.

The crusade is on. At present many of the "allies" are not much more than symbols. But their potentialities are enormous. And even in current reality, their services are not to be underestimated. A polyglot band of freedom-lovers is concentrating. It has what Hitler lacks—cement. It is a snowball which is capable of growing ever stronger. As long as it maintains its way militarily, it cannot disintegrate but can rather attract to itself all like-minded forces in the world. It marches on.

The British are always careful to emphasize, and perhaps literally to over-emphasize, the part their "allies" are playing. The Greek Navy, it was recorded, stood shoulder to shoulder with the British in last Saturday's historic engagement in the Ionian Sea, west of Crete. The South African air force is steadily bombing Italian remnants in East Africa. The Australians, who did such great deeds in North Africa, are entrenched in Singapore and probably also they have returned to Gallipoli. "I hear Australians singing," writes David L. Cohn in this month's Atlantic.

* * *

The roster of forces now fighting for Britain in the Mediterranean sounds like the men who gathered there in the Middle Ages and made their fervent way toward Palestine. A French diplomat who saw them in Cairo describes them in these words in this week's Nation: "I heard British soldiers talking their mother tongue with the curiously different accents of Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Rhodesia. There were British soldiers from the island of Cyprus who spoke Greek. In addition, men from the Sudan spoke Arab; Hindus spoke Hindustani; French was the tongue of the soldiers from the garrison on the island of Mauritius; Jewish soldiers from Palestine spoke Hebrew, and the Maltese spoke a mixture of Latin and Italian. One got the impression that the whole world was on Britain's side. Each group lived in its accustomed fashion and ate its national food. Native officers led their troops, often under their own colors. There were priests of a dozen faiths. The Allied troops were joined by the army of the Nile: Free French from all parts of Syria, Central and West Africa, New Caledonia, and Europe. There were Polish cavalrymen, perfectly equipped and trained, Czech soldiers, and Free Libyans joining the Senussi in the war for their national liberation."

Usually the dictators are given the laurels for organization. But how much more difficult it is to weld this polyglot mass into the magnificent military weapon it became than to organize the Nazi legions. How vividly it typifies the difference between the totalitarian way and the free way, and how it reveals the strength of the free way! When a hundred sticks are woven together they are strong and flexible—stronger than one big log! General Wavell, says this French diplomat, has "extreme sensitivity to the national and social feelings of the men he commands."

* * *

On the seas, of course, the "allies" have been of greatest service. A million tons of Dutch merchant shipping, 3,500,000 tons of Norwegian ships, Danish, Polish, even Yugoslav ships, are now plying or may soon ply the seas under the British ensign.

Perhaps the strongest "exile" ally is the Netherlands Indies, with fleet, army, air force, and capable autonomous government in being. But strongest in fire and determination are the Norwegians, who were most grievously surprised at Nazi attack, the Poles who have suffered the most, and the Czechs who know how to organize for restoration.

In two less tangible but even more important ways, these "allies" are invaluable. One is in the air, not as aviators—of whom there are many—but as effective broadcasters, reminding the people at home that Britain still stands firm with the promise and hope of victory. Another way is in patriotic espionage, through which Britain ought to be able to learn of plans and events in the conquered countries with unmatched effectiveness.

Most of all, the crusade is the symbol of the invincible free heart of man. It is man rising above the mesmeric spell of the "slave way." It is the individual triumphant, the individual who is and ever must be so much more important, significant, sacred than the mass.

The Wide Horizon

The War for Latin Air

By Sydney A. Clark

When the Nazi freight ship Lech, laden with commercial planes and plane parts, got through the British blockade and landed in Rio de Janeiro in the early part of March, it was greeted by the populace of the Brazilian capital with forthright enthusiasm. Several of my friends, knowing that I had recently returned from South America and that I had twice in the past made long stays in Rio, asked, in almost identical words, "What do you make of it, anyway? Are the people of South America so keen about Germany that they send up a big cheer at every little triumph of the Nazis?"

My reply was emphatic because I felt strongly on the subject. "They *don't* love the Nazis. Especially the Brazilians don't love them. But any crowd anywhere will cheer a brave and dramatic performance by anybody. Running a blockade is drama at its most exciting. Even you and I might have cheered, had we been there."

The cargo brought by the brave Lech, a steamer of some 3,000 tons, was largely or wholly for the use of the Condor Air Lines, which operate very extensively in vast Brazil, and also tie in at Buenos Aires with Argentina's network of air services. This fact, mentioned in all the reports, personalized the whole news item for me since I once traveled rather extensively by Condor planes while in Brazil. The planes are good and the service is good. I say that in all fairness. On a trip, by Condor, from Rio to Porto Alegre I experienced the wildest storm I have ever known in the air, and though it buffeted the big plane fiercely it never gave me the impression of being able to dominate the machine or frighten the iron-willed pilot.

* * *

Having paid this honest tribute, I will say that nothing could now induce me to use Condor plane service in Brazil or any German-begotten service anywhere in South America. My mind and heart are sold on the imperative need for eliminating the great and sinister influence of all the German or near-German air lines in the southern continent. I think they constitute an outstanding danger to the United States. Brazilian officials told me that Condor was now under Brazilian ownership, though still using German pilots. I took this information with a whole bag of salt, for actual ownership, in periods of war and its camouflage, is a phantom not easily caught and identified. Time, in its issue of January 27, 1941, refers to Condor as "Lufthansa-owned"; and it seems obvious that the Nazis would not brave the British blockade to run a ship through to Brazil with supplies for a Brazilian company.

Time's article, like more recent ones in different publications, seemed to hit me straight between the eyes, for I have flown a great deal in the Latin air. I am happy in my travel-conscience to report that on my most recent trip down under I flew some twenty-five hundred miles by Pan American-Grace (Panagra) planes and not one mile by Sedta (in Ecuador), Lufthansa (in Peru), or any of the other German-controlled lines. I am "Americanly" proud to report also that United States planes are unquestionably bigger, better, safer. They also fly more miles on established routes, in South America, the figures being given now as 26,000 miles on U. S. routes as against 23,000 miles on German-controlled routes. The balance swung in favor of the U. S. A. only as late as 1940 when the Government of Colombia, urged by Washington, nationalized its intricate network of German air lines, then called Scadta. It went the whole way, ejecting all the German pilots and changing the name to Avianca.

* * *

The Battle of Colombia was won in 1940 but the War of South America goes on in 1941. It is now in its most acute stage in the air of Ecuador. I saw, with grim emotions, the advertisements of Sedta in the daily newspapers of Quito and Guayaquil. This German company offered preposterous bargains to all and sundry. As I remember one item half fares were available to all passengers on the first fifteen days of each month. Hundreds of persons, I heard, and these were, of course, the right persons from a propaganda angle, traveled scot free. Hardly anybody ever paid full fare. In January Sedta agreed with the Ecuadorean Government to carry air mail within the country absolutely free. This is not business. It is political penetration, sheer and unvarnished.

Panagra is, at this very time, opening up new Ecuadorean routes—to Cuenca, Loja, etc., but Washington must and will interest itself more and more in air lines throughout the South American continent. If the struggle comes to a war of subsidies one knows who will win. Uncle Sam's pockets are miles deeper than those of the brutalitarians.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.